

GRAIN DEALERS' JOURNAL

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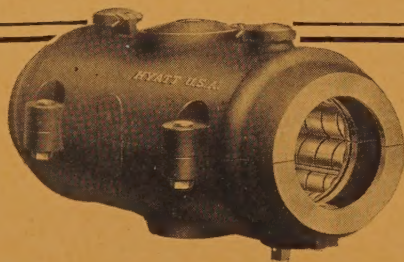
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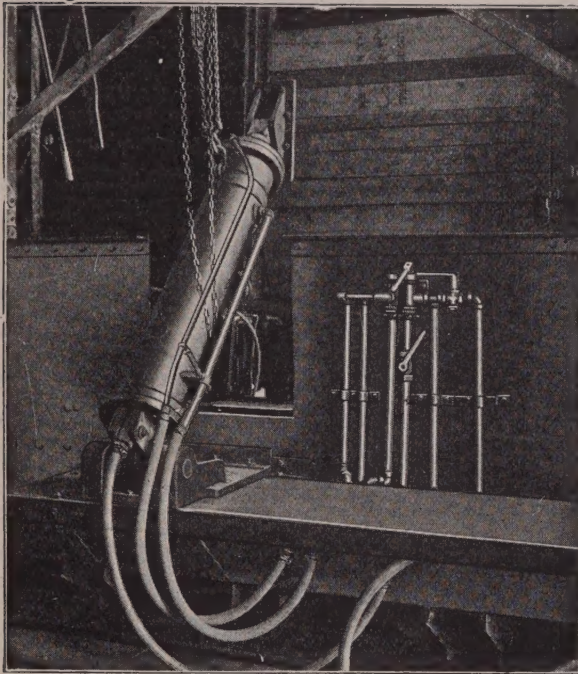
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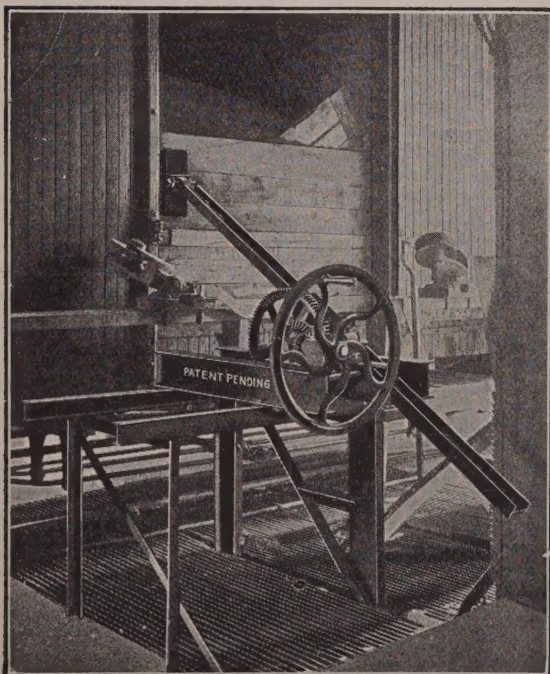
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HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.*
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Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., corn and oats.*

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Benzaquin, Matthew D., grain brokers.*

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Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.*
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Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
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Decatur Grain & Elevtr. Co., grain dealers.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

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Garman Grain Co., The, transit, kiln dried corn.*

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Kellogg Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.*

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Western Gr. & Comm. Co., wheat, coarse gr., seeds.

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Enid Milling Co., grain merchants, public storage.*
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Feuquay Grain Co., consignments-merchants.*
General Grain Co., terminal elevtr. gr. merchants.
Geis-Price Elevator Co., grain and feed.*
Gultry Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Hacker Grain Co., A. R., consgmts. brokers, mchts.*
Henry Grain Co., John, consgmts., grain merchants.
Johnston, W. B., grain merchants, terminal elevator.*
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Randels, W. M., grain merchants, consignments.*
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Southwestern Terminal Elevtr. Co., public storage.
Union Equity Exchange, grain merchants.*

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Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.
Kimball Milling Co., grain merchants, pub. storage.
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Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Smith-Ingraham Grain Co., domestic, expt. consgmts.
Southwest Grain & Com. Co., brokerage, consgmts.*
Tillery Grain & Com. Co., export, bkg. consgmts.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., expt., futures, consignments.

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Fordtran, J. S., grain-ocean freight bkg.*
Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.*

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Hoagland, R. B., wholesale grain.*

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Green Bay Elevtr. Co., buyers, shippers, mixed cars.

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South Texas Grain Co., grain & feed.*

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Hart Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*

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Montgomery Grain Co., F. M., receivers and shippers.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
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Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Uppdike Grain Corp., consignments.*
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., consignments-futures.*
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Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

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Chatterton & Son, Michigan grain, hay, beans.*
Ryon Grain Co., grain, beans, produce.*

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Paul, J. M., Grain broker.*

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Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

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Scott & Sons Co., O. M., soy beans.

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Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

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Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*
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McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m'cats.
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Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., milling wheat.*
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General Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

(Continued on next page.)

*Members Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Lutcke-Gibbs Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.*
Secular-Bishop Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Updike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

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Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Lake Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Rumsey, Moore & Co., consignments.*

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Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*
Tidewater Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., exporters.*

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Walton Co., Sam'l, receivers and shippers.*

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Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

RANKIN, ILL.

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Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Geo. C. Martin Co., grain commission.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nelson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*

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Custenborden & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

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Wickenheiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.*

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Topeka Mills Corp., mlg. wh., consignments.

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Jones Grain & Elevator Co., C. E., consignments.*
Kelly Grain Co., Edw., mlg. wheat a specialty.*
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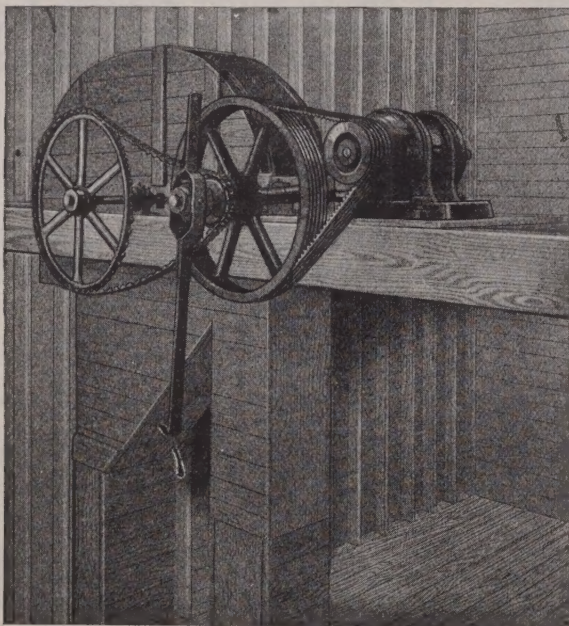
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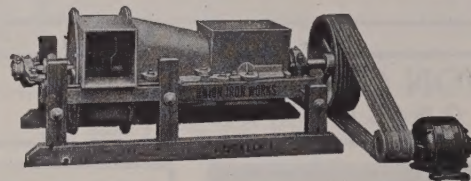
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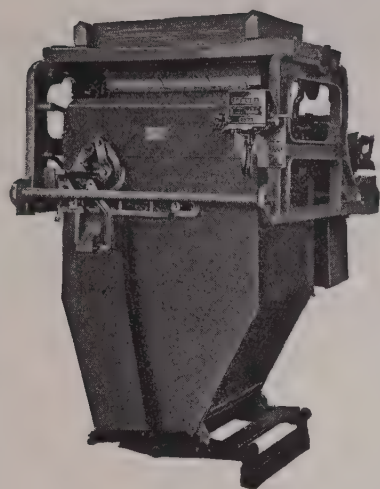
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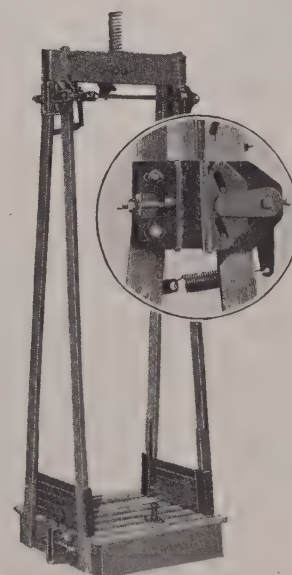
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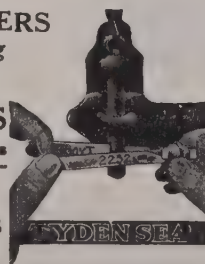


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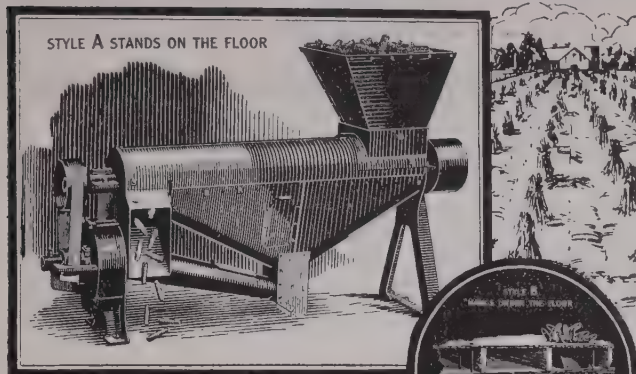
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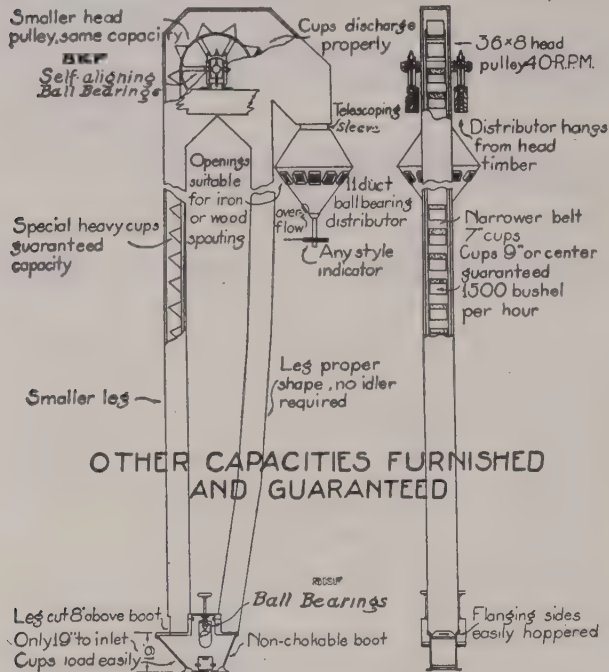
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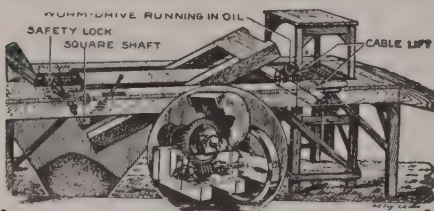
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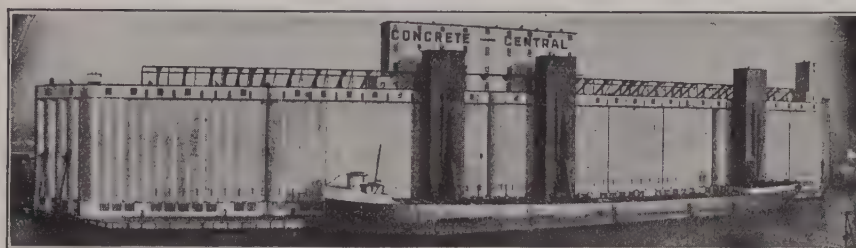
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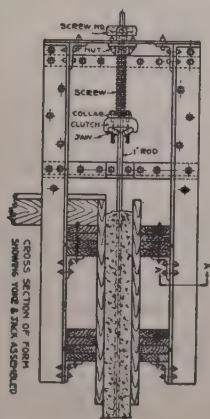
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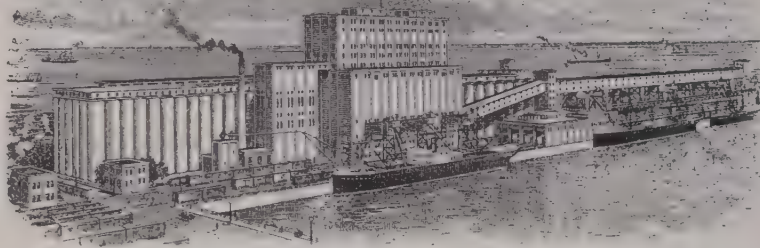
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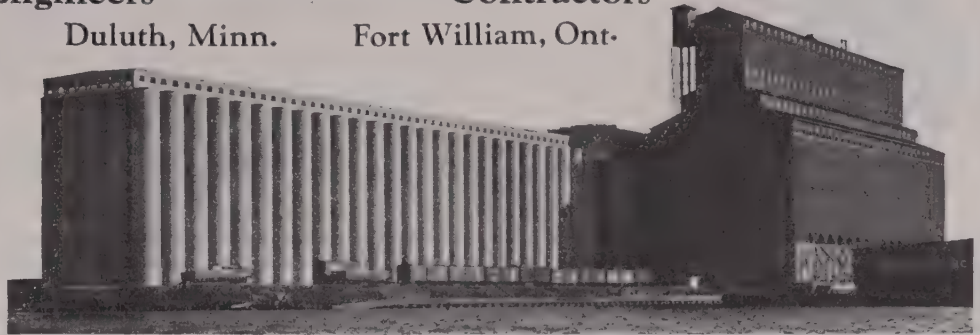
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ABOUT OURSELVES

"We are today what we are because our past has been what it was; what we will be in the future depends upon what we are now."

And we are now very much pleased with having just received a contract to equip two hundred and sixty bins with the

ZELENY THERMOMETER SYSTEM

for the **Galveston Wharf Company's** new 6,000,000 bushel elevator at Galveston, Texas.

The past performance of the system installed in eleven thousand bins makes today a busy one and our future is, therefore, a very promising one.

Advise us of your requirements early that we may have your installation completed for the 1930 crop. Prices are given cheerfully and our catalog No. 6, descriptive of the system and containing a list of users who have more than one installation, is free.

Zeleny Thermometer Company

542 South Dearborn Street

Chicago, Illinois

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Head Drive
Attrition Mill	Leg Backstop
Bag Closing Machine	Lighting Rods
Bags and Burlap	Loading Spout
Bearings { Roller	Magnetic Separator
{ Ball	Manlift
Belting	Moisture Tester
Bin Thermometer	Motor Control
Bin Valves	Mustard Seed Separator
Bleachers and Purifiers	Oat Clipper
Boots	Oat Huller
Buckets	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Liners	Portable Elevator
Car Loader	Power { Oil Engine
Car { Puller	{ Motors
{ Pusher	Power Shovel
Car Seals	Railroad Claim Books
Cipher Codes	Renewable Fuse
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Corn Cracker	Scale { Truck
Conveying Machinery	{ Hopper
Distributor	{ Automatic
Dockage Tester	Scale Tickets
Dump	Scarifying Machine
Dust Collector	Screw Conveyor
Dust Protector	Seed Treating { Machine
Elevator Leg	Separator { Chemicals
Elevator Paint	Sheller
Feed Formulas	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Feed Ingredients	{ Steel or Zinc
Feed Mixer { Dry	Silent Chain Drive
{ Molasses	Speed Reduction Units
Feed Mill	Spouting
Fire Barrels	Storage Tanks
Fire Extinguishers	Testing Apparatus
Friction Clutch	Transmission Machinery
Grain Cleaner	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Drier	Weevil Exterminator
Grain Tables	Wheat Washer
Hammer Mill	

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS elevator for sale. 25,000 bus. capacity; on C. C. C. & St. L. R. R. and C. & E. I. R. R. Write Henry J. Nobbe, Nokomis, Ill.

GRAIN ELEVATOR and feed mill for sale. Private grounds on Frisco. Excellent farming and business community. Priced low. Terms if desired. N. F. Wright, Miami, Okla.

COLORADO ELEVATOR for sale. 5,000 bushel bin capacity, warehouse, iron building, includes air dump; set of Fairbanks Scales, with beam in office. Located in heart of wheat territory. Address 63S10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTH EAST KANS.—Iron clad elevator for sale. Built 1923; 10,000 bus. capacity; electric; sheller; boss loader; hammer mill; cleaner; etc. In ear corn country. Owner wants to retire. Address 63Y12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PUBLIC SALE AT COOPER, ILL.

Jan. 30, 1930.—1:00 P. M.

Two elevators, also coal and feed houses. One located at Deer Creek, Ill. 20% cash. Possession March 1, 1930.

Farmers Grain, Live Stock & Coal Ass'n, Deer Creek, Illinois.

NORTHWESTERN INDIANA—15,000 bus. capacity electrically equipped elevator for sale. Has latest improved equipment, hammer mills and grinder. Handles 125,000 bus. grain a year. Does a side line business of \$35,000 and \$3,000 worth of grinding a year. Best reasons for selling. Priced right. Address 64A15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

CENTRAL KANSAS—My elevators for sale. For information write 64B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA—15,000 bus. elevator, feed and flour business for sale. Can give immediate possession. Address 63Z8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MONTANA—25,000 bus. cribbed elevator, feed mill, coal sheds, warehouse for sale. Good location. Price reasonable; no trade or lease considered; terms. For particulars address Kyle Jones, Bynum, Mont.

ILLINOIS—30,000 bus. iron-clad elevator for sale. Equipment includes attrition mill, mixer and blower. Mill in connection. Elevator, mill and equipment valued at \$15,000. For particulars write 64B17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

AN OPPORTUNITY

We Offer for Sale

One of the best elevators and retail businesses in the State of Oklahoma, a 50,000 bushel elevator, equipped with cleaner, clipper and 3,000 bushel hopper scale. A 30' by 70' iron-clad warehouse, with Williams hammer mill. Retail business now being done totals \$10,000.00 to \$15,000.00 monthly. Most advantageous billing—works to Minneapolis, Kansas City and Texas points. The most valuable trackage in the city. Located in a growing, prosperous community, Frederick, Oklahoma. About \$30,000.00 will handle. Wire or write Leo Potishman, Fort Worth, Texas.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE

WEST CENTRAL OHIO elevator for sale. 15,000 bus. capacity; electric power; fully equipped, including hammer mill; handles variety of sidelines; no competition. Address 64B11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHWEST OKLA. elevator for sale, 10,000 bus. capacity; deeded property; tile and cement. Handles from 125,000 to 200,000 bus. annually; located in heart of wheat belt. Also feed and coal business. Address Dr. H. T. Craig, Protection, Kans.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LEASE WANTED

WANT TO LEASE elevator in Iowa or So. Minn., having good volume and considerable storage capacity. Address 64A16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO LEASE two to five elevators in wheat territory in western Kansas, western Oklahoma, or Panhandle of Texas for coming year by old established grain firm. Address 64B1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND.—Flour Mill for sale; 150 bbl.; water power; brick construction; 4 stories; Gruendler hammer mill feed mixer; Ex. loc. only mill in county. Sexton & Hicks, Trustees, Cambridge City, Ind.



SHOWING RAIL FACILITIES

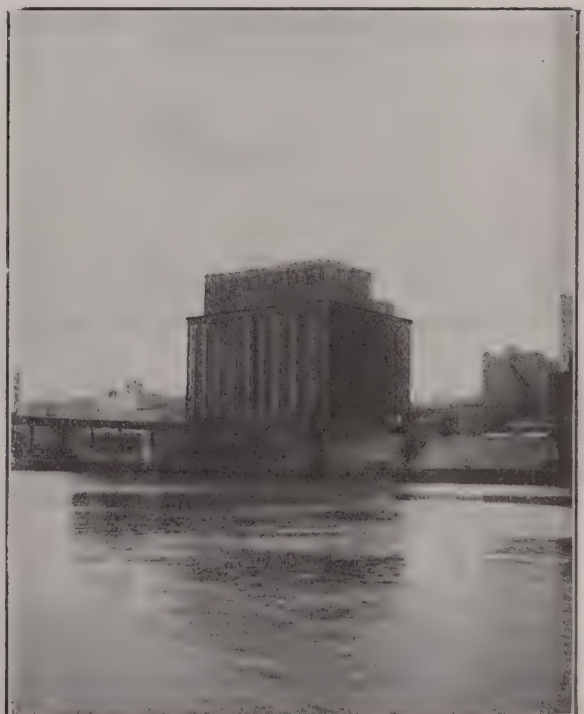
Write for further information, price and terms

ALLIANCE INVESTMENT COMPANY
790 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

AN UNUSUAL OFFER!

The ONLY privately owned grain elevator in, or near, New York Harbor
Sited on direct water route to Harbor, and on Pennsylvania Railroad. Private rail stub.
500,000 BUSHEL CAPACITY; 52 BINS

Complete with Car Scale, Trestle for Empty Cars, Conveying Machinery, and all necessary equipment. So well constructed that practically no maintenance expense has been necessary.



SHOWING WATER FACILITIES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COAL AND FEED business with residence. Excellent location within thirty miles of Chicago. Doing a wonderful business. Address 63Y4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTERTON, IND., grain, coal and feed business for sale at a sacrifice. Closing an estate; our loss your gain. Good grain point. Modern facilities; electric power; on Penna. Ry. 25 miles from Indianapolis. Will sell below the market value; easy terms on half. Will bear investigation. Write Burl Finch, 150 S. Senate, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED.

POSITION WANTED as manager of farmers or independent elevator. Fifteen years successful experience. A1 reference. J. F. Decker, Camden, Ohio.

POSITION DESIRED as manager of farmers or independent elevator. Prefer state of No. Dak. Can furnish best of references. Address 63X5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED POSITION as manager of farmers' or independent elvtr. in Minn. or Ia. Six yrs.' exper. in grain, feed, seeds, and coal. Ref. furnished. Can go to work at once. Address 64A2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED farmers' elevator manager desires position with good company. Have real record. Good mixer with public; have had experience in all side lines; good accountant. Address 64A5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION DESIRED as second man of farmers' or independent elevator. Have had lots of successful experience in grain, feed, seed and all side lines. A1 references. Please state monthly salary. Address 64A6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MERCHANDISER experienced in coarse grain, familiar with Okla. trade, desires connection with line house or Missouri valley terminal wishing to increase their southwest business. Will consider office or traveling position. Write 64B13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SUCCESSFUL AND EXPERIENCED farmers elevator manager with a real record desires position with good company; experienced in all side lines; good accountant; good mixer with public; Illinois or Indiana preferred. Address 61Z10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PRACTICAL GRAIN MAN, age 42, with 25 years' experience managing a line of elevators in Illinois, will be open for a position in the spring. Probably can arrange earlier. Will consider any position connected with grain business. Best of references and thoroughly competent man. Address 64A17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—High grade, experienced branch office manager for Chicago wire house. Must have substantial clientele. Indiana or Illinois only. State qualifications, salary and references in first letter. Address 64A3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED superintendent wanted for elevator firm in Wisconsin doing wholesale and retail business. State experience, salary, etc. Must make small investment to show good faith. Address 64B3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN WANTED.

CENTRAL OHIO GRAIN BUYER desires to get in touch with country shippers, natural and kiln-dried corn, wheat and oats, in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, for Eastern and Southeastern shipment. Address 64B6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE CHEAP

Steam Engine and Boiler.
Atlas corliss 14 by 36 inch cylinder engine in good order. A 72 in. x 16 ft. Atlas tubular boiler, with 70 3-in. flues. Holyrood Mill Co., Holyrood, Kans.

SCALES FOR SALE.

SCALE BARGAIN.

Fairbanks Automatic Scale for sale; 8 bus., good condition. Reason for selling, installing larger scale. H. V. Parker, Hugoton, Kans.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE.

Standard 500 bu. hopper scale for sale, with 24 ft. extension rod down to beam on third floor below. In perfect order and cheap. Holyrood Mill Co., Holyrood, Kans.

We sold the scales July 4th. It surely paid us to advertise and we thank you for the way you handled it for us. As soon as we have time to measure the length, we have a good man lift for sale. Weston Grain Co. Co-op., Weston, Ill.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SEEDS WANTED

WE WANT a car load of choice quality dark mixed or black variety oats, suitable for seeding purposes, and also a carload of early Burt oats for seed. If you can supply us communicate with Prange Milling Co., New Douglas, Ill.

SOLICITOR WANTED.

WANTED—Traveling solicitor for Illinois and Iowa. Must be a producer with established clientele. Give full particulars, salary, references, etc., in first letter. Address 64A4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE.

3 PH. 60 CY. MOTOR BARGAINS.

50 H. P. 900 R. P. M. 220/440 V. G. E.
50 H. P. 1200 R. P. M. 220/440 V. Allis.
35 H. P. 1200 R. P. M. 220/440 V. G. E.
30 H. P. 1200 R. P. M. 220/440 V. Allis.
25 H. P. 1800 R. P. M. 220/440 V. G. E.
Large stock. Write for list.

V. M. Nussbaum & Company Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Weighing grain in car lots without hopper or platform scales by Fred P. Miller. One slightly damaged copy at half price, 75c. Order "Miller Special."

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Grain Scale Books at a Bargain While They Last—We have a small stock of grain receiving scale record books, Form 223, formerly put out by The Price Current-Grain Reporter, which we will sell at a greatly reduced price. Former of heavy ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, 240 pages, with a 28-page index. All in good condition excepting the binding. Price as is \$2.50. All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10¾ x 12¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

With which is consolidated Grain World, formerly Price Current-Grain Reporter

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

Only One Way

to keep your business messages private and that is by using a grain code.

In selecting a code, you should avoid buying one so large you can't find what you want, or so small it does not cover the business.

Universal Grain Code

contains 150 pages, giving 14,910 code words, covering grain, milling feeds and field seeds, and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Three or four of these words will convey a long message that you would otherwise hesitate to send for fear of going into bankruptcy and no one would know their meaning without the code.

The price is only \$3.00.

Code words for the new U. S. wheat, corn and oats grades are included.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Clark's Double Indexed Car Register

for car lot dealers

Is an index by digits designed to afford ready reference to the records of any car number. Facing pages 11x15 1/2" of heavy ledger paper are each ruled into five columns, those on the left-hand page being numbered 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4; while columns on the right-hand page are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record."

Form 40 contains 42 pages, bound in heavy canvas covers with spaces for registering 13,200 cars. Price, \$2.50. Weight 1 1/2 lbs.

Form 42 contains 72 pages, bound in art canvas covers with spaces for registering 21,600 cars. Price, \$3.25. Weight 2 1/2 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A BARGAIN

1—50 H. P. Fairbanks ball bearing electric motor, 1 No. 40 O. B. Wise hammer mill for sale. Nearly new, will grind two tons per hour. Address Box 136, Hamlin, Iowa.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mills; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 Bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

SACRIFICE SALE

of standard feed mill and elevator machinery: 1 Monitor oat clipper, No. 9, with shoe; 1 Monitor rec. separator, No. 7, Type C; 1 Monitor rec. separator, No. 7, Smith special; 2 Monitor cracked corn separators, No. 3 and No. 4; 1 Ferrill seed separator, No. 9; 1 McDaniels wheat and oat separator, No. 1B; 1 Sprout-Waldon attrition mill, 22-inch; 1 gang of 9 Draver feeders and master drive mounted on 12-in. conveyor, 34 ft. long; 2 Barnard & Lea corn mills, 4 roll LePage; 1 S. Howes batch mixer, 8 ft. x 36 in.; 2 Clark power car unloaders and shovels; 1 Sonander weighing and sacking machine; 1 Curtis air compressor and tank; 1 Emerson wheat and oat separator, No. 16; 1 oat roller mill and a large amount of belts, pulleys, hangers, shafting, screw conveyors, clutches, elevator legs, etc. For detailed information write to W. J. Byrnes & Co., 3149 So. La Salle St., Chicago.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills. Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

MACHINES FOR SALE

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK DISPOSAL.

W. A. Rice Buckhorn machine for sale. Used very little. Address U. J. Cover, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

FOR QUICK SALE.

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

AT A BARGAIN PRICE.

One No. 2 fifty-barrel American Midget Marvel Flour Mill for sale with all necessary equipment. Good as new. Winder Fertilizer Works, Winder, Georgia.

A REAL BARGAIN.

1—No. 3 Cutler Rotary Steam Drier for sale 280 sq. ft. heating surface, capacity 4,000 lbs. per hour. Excellent for drying grains and feed. Reasonable price. Consolidated Products Co., 14-17 Park Row, New York City, Barclay 0600.

BATCH MIXERS.

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable; let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A BARGAIN.

1—9x18 four pair high roller feed mill; one Dreadnaught ear corn crusher; one Novo 40-H. P. gasoline engine for sale. \$225.00 takes all, or will sell separately. All three in very good running condition. E. W. Eaton, Chandler, Minn.

MACHINERY BARGAINS.

New and used leather and rubber belts in 100-bbl. flour mill. Seven flour rolls, Great Western make with comb feeders, size 9x24 and 9x18, rolls in fine shape. Three packers and three reels all in good shape. One new 9 ft. reel of Great Western make with double conveyor. One bleacher; one Kirk temperer; three new galvanized dust collectors; three purifiers; Smith flour scales; one 1,000 lb. floor scale; 640 ft. of elevator cups and belting running from 3 to 5 inches with legs and top and bottom spouts; all wheels and pulleys; buckeye grinder; 140 ft. of line shaft; a lot of galvanized and black pipe with heating plant; automatic dampener and feeder; several thousand feet of spouting all in fine condition; Great Western feed and meal grinder. Much of this machinery is new and in first class condition. Original cost around \$10,000; will sell for \$2,000 or in smaller lots.

First National Bank, Kensington, Kans.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY.

Complete Feed outfit using a 24" Motor driven Attrition Mill; Complete Feed outfit using a No. 2 Hammer Mill; Dust Collectors; No. 6 Eureka Separator; No. 6 Combination Carter Disc; Large and Small Elevators; Rope drive with sheaves; Sprout Waldron Corn cutter; Munson Corn Cutter; New Corn Cracker and Grader; Corn Separators; Crack Corn Polisher; Corn Meal Bolters; Sprout Waldron Cob Crusher; 1 and 4 Bu. Richardson Automatic Scales; Hopper Scales; Floor Scales; Tex-Rope Drive Rortex Sifter; 1,000 lb. Vertical Batch Mixer; Sprout Waldron Horizontal Batch Mixer; Humphrey Man Lift; Bag Piler; Air Blast Car Loader; Car Puller; 24" Motor Driven Attrition Mill; 22" Motor Driven Attrition Mill; 24" Dreadnaught Grinder; No. 2 Humdinger Hammer Mill; Hughes Slow Speed Hammer Mill; Monitor Oat Clipper; Oat Crusher; Barley Mills; Feed Mills 2 and 3 pr. high; 75 H.P. Deisel Engine and Equipment; 25 H.P. Oil Engine; Corn Shellers, new and used; Tighteners; Pulleys; Roller Bearings; Leather Belting; everything for the Feed Mill and Elevator. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

Portable Bag Pilers

These are standard portable bag pilers for warehouses and other purposes. Sizes 8, 12, 18 and 30 ft. heights. STANDARD MILL SUPPLY CO., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

Doing More Harm Than Good.



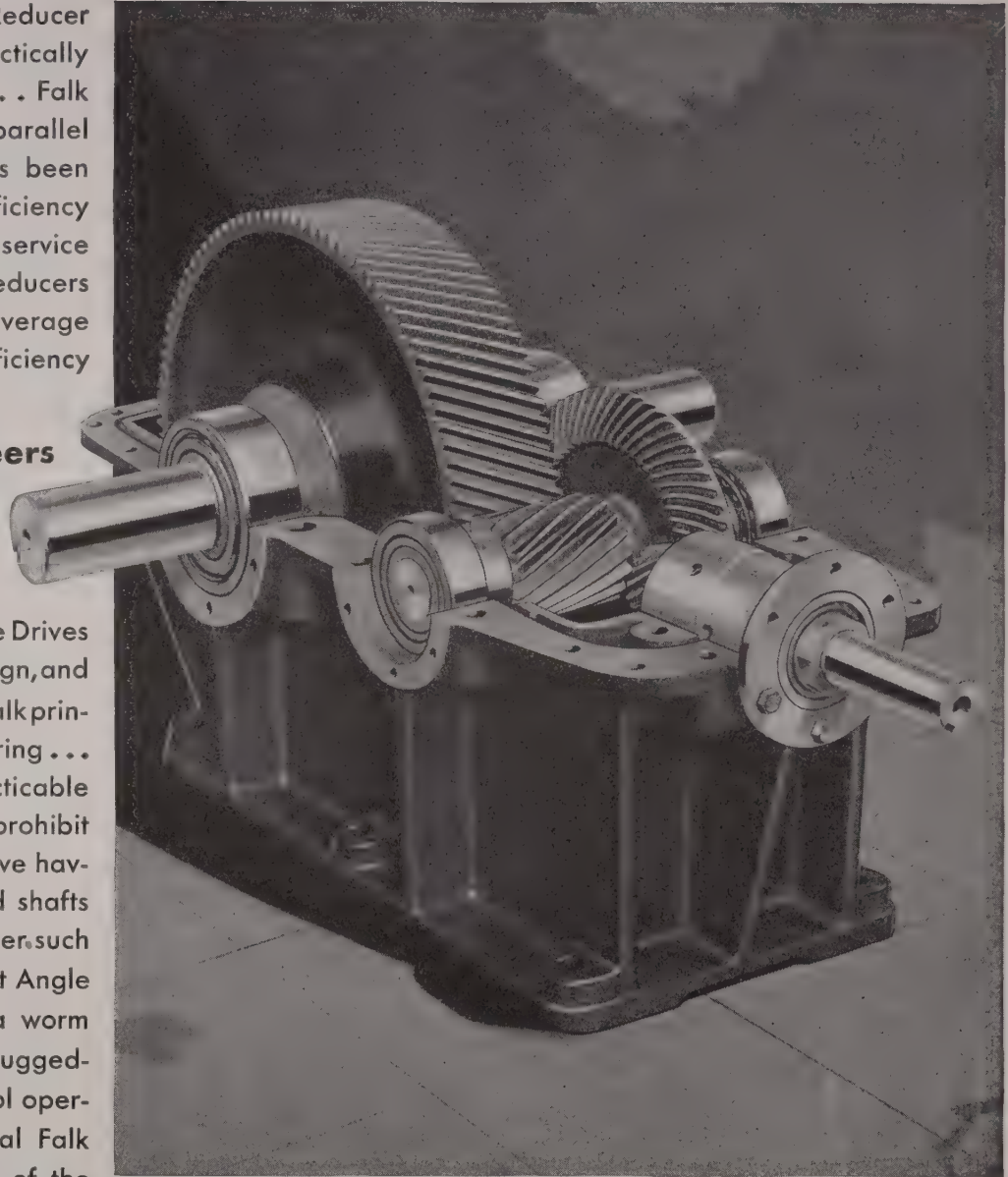
The Farm Board's Misdirected Efforts as Pictured by Bill Talbot of the Beyer Grain Co., Salina.

It Pays to Consult Falk First!

There is a Falk Speed Reducer now available for practically every kind of service . . . Falk Speed Reducers of the parallel shaft type have always been outstanding in their efficiency . . . Based upon actual service records, these speed reducers have established an average of 96½% to 98½% efficiency in power delivery.

Now Falk Engineers have developed a Right Angle Drive Speed Reducer!

The new Falk Right Angle Drives are distinctly Falk in design, and embody all the proved Falk principles of good engineering . . . This unit is highly practicable where space conditions prohibit anything but a gear drive having low and high speed shafts at right angles . . . Under such conditions the Falk Right Angle Drive is preferred to a worm drive because of Falk ruggedness, efficiency, and cool operation . . . It is of typical Falk quality in every sense of the word, and will deliver the same quiet trouble-free performance for which Falk Parallel Shaft Reducers are noted . . . The Right Angle Drive series consists of single, double, and triple-reduction types, with ratios from 1.5:1 to 518:1 . . . Roller bearings are used for all bearing surfaces, to best serve this type of drive . . . The Falk Corps of Engineers will co-operate with you in adapting efficient Falk Drives to your power transmission requirements.



THE FALK CORPORATION—Milwaukee

NEW YORK
BOSTON
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CLEVELAND

AKRON
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Branches: HALIFAX TORONTO MONTREAL COBALT WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Manufacturers—Herringbone Gears, Speed Reducers,
Flexible Couplings, Steel Castings and Oil Engines.

FALK

SPEED REDUCERS

Falk Herringbone Gear Speed Reducers are carried in stock in a wide range of ratios and sizes. Specifications for exceptional sizes, ratios and capacities will be submitted upon request by any Falk representative.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With which is consolidated the Grain World,
formerly the Price Current Grain Reporter.

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

U. S. A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JANUARY 22, 1930

CONCRETE bins afford better protection against an exposing fire than do steel tanks, it was demonstrated at the burning of the Sterling Elevator at Minneapolis, where the steel tanks permitted some scorching of the grain contained, while the grain in the concrete bins was unharmed.

RADIO broadcasts are to be made every Tuesday night over KOA in an endeavor by the Colorado director of markets to dragoon reluctant wheat growers into the government pool. Fortunately the farmers can shut off the unwelcome propaganda by tuning in another station at that hour.

GOOD effects already are apparent from the placing of a competent grain man at the head of the Government grain pool. Marking up at Chicago while leaving the Minneapolis price unchanged removes part of the disparity previously existing, and the purchase of cash corn at Kansas City against a hedge is as legitimate a transaction as any grain merchant could desire.

THE OPPOSITION encountered by state and Federal authorities in their efforts to enforce the corn borer quarantine in Northwestern Ohio and Northeastern Ind., may be taken as an indication of what will occur when a real effort is made to force a cut in the acreage of any of the major farm crops. The farmers are notably individualistic and many thousands of them will simply say "Let George do it. I need the money and I am going to plant an extra 40 to wheat."

THE BOYS that belong to the 4-H clubs will be the farmers of tomorrow and the feed or seed dealer with the long look into the future, will cultivate their friendship now. Offering a township or county prize or two affords a splendid opportunity of establishing cordial relations with these coming producers.

DECENTRALIZATION of the grain trade has progressed to the point where official inspection can be had at 162 points. To carry it further buyers and sellers need additional points where disinterested weights are available, after which there would arise a demand for extension or abolition of transit privileges.

OIL BURNERS for grain driers is one of the late innovations that will make it easier to control the temperature and the consumption of fuel than any of the heat producers heretofore attached to the grain driers. The adoption of oil heat should also reduce the number of employees required to operate the drier.

WILL THOSE FARMERS who can grow wheat for 60 to 80 cents a bushel, and who are now producing millions of bushels of it every year, voluntarily cut their acreage at the suggestion of some state or Federal official or even under an attempt at coercion upon the part of some wheat pool official? The answer to that question is easy, for they can make good money producing dollar wheat.

NO MAN ever made a profit by simply trading dollars, selling feed, seed, or coal on a 10, 15 or 20 per cent margin and then losing 10, 15 or 20 per cent of total sales, through careless credits, falls in the same class. Why make the effort to finance the needs of your customers? Refer the doubtful ones or those who want more than 30 days' time to the banks or get negotiable paper and thus play safe.

GOING around the broker in the terminal market may promise some slight shaving of costs to the interior buyer, but aside from the unreliability of origin weights, the point of cheapest supply shifts annually so that there is no permanency to trade relations thus temporarily established. By the time the buyer had found a shipper who loads what he sells the weather and market conditions force him to experiment in a new field, at his own cost. After having paid sight draft on a single car of off grade or spoiling grain the savings on a dozen cars have vanished.

SO MANY dust explosions occur in grain elevators and feed mills every year with loss of life and heavy damage to property that elevator engineers and elevator owners are both striving to bring about a reduction of the dust hazard. It is generally recognized that the dirty dusty elevator is especially in danger of being visited by a dust explosion at any time, but particularly during extremely low temperatures when electric sparks are thrown off by moving belts and rapid running machinery. All dust collecting equipment is a good investment if kept in operation, but no results are attained where even the most expensive, most efficient, dust collecting equipment is allowed to remain idle.

THE KANSAS POOL has probably learned its lesson and will no longer annoy backsliding members with suits for performance of contract. In two cases, one of which is published in this number, the Pool has been forced by the Supreme Court of Kansas to pay damages for obtaining an injunction without cause. Members and grain buyers, when persecuted by the Pool, should follow the example of the successful litigants by demanding that the Pool give a bond for the damages to be paid by the Pool if the injunction is wrongfully granted.

IT COSTS more to maintain dirty motors around the grain elevator by several times than it costs to keep those motors clean. Our news columns of each month report the burning out of motors in different plants and nearly every burn-out costs the owner of the motor many times what it would have cost him to have cleaned all his motors daily. The expense of the repairs or replacements in addition to the loss of business during idleness overshadows any expense that might be incurred in keeping the motors clean and well lubricated.

MILLERS will be pleased by the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Philadelphia warehouse case, published elsewhere, doing away with the favoritisms to designated contract warehouses, and incidentally abolishing an abuse that grain dealers would not have tolerated, the unloading of cars of flour by buyers without paying the draft. After delivery to the contract warehouse, designated by the buyer, at the end of 48 hours the warehouse would cease to be an agent of the railroad and the buyer could leave the flour in the warehouse for six months without paying for it.

THERE IS at the present time an apparent over production of butter and the American Ass'n of Creamery Butter M'fr's says the surplus cannot be exported and absorbed abroad. In summing up the situation it warns against any increase in the number of dairy plants and creameries, urges a National movement for increased consumer demand, wants a tax on imports of oils used in making butter substitutes, and scourges farmers for using so much oleomargarine, peanut butter, mayonnaise products, etc. An appeal to the Farm Board might bring some spectacular relief for the producers of the surplus.

THE MERGING of competitive interests at many country stations is not only insuring a better elevator service for the communities where the consolidations are occurring, but also insuring the company absorbing the competing interests surer returns on their investment. The consolidations at Ottawa, Warrensburg and Tuscola, Ill., this month serve to convince the student of elevator statistics that at least the dealers of Illinois are beginning to recognize that the state has an over supply of grain handling facilities. No doubt, some districts of other states are also suffering from the same over supply, but as Illinois has over 2,000 country elevators, it is easy to perceive that many of them could be spared without in any way interfering with the efficient marketing of the average crop.

USING public money contributed by the taxpayers to pay the losses of business enterprises as contemplated eventually by the Farm Board in its loans above market value is of doubtful legality in view of the decision Jan. 4 by the district court at Lincoln, Neb., holding unconstitutional the appropriation by the legislature of Nebraska of \$260,111 to repay depositors in banks which failed while being operated by the state guaranty fund commission.

DEALERS who fear to buy of Pool members will be encouraged by the decision of the supreme court published on page 93, upholding right of the dealer to buy in the regular course of his business. The Pools have no right of action against a dealer for buying. The fact that he is a dealer is immaterial, the Pool's right to damages resting only on PERSUASION exercised by any person, dealer or not, to induce a member to break his contract. The decision is well worth reading, since the court takes pains to clarify every angle of the dealer's position, and all in his favor.

CREDIT designed originally to promote business has grown to such a monster that it strangles many businesses each year. Dealers in feed, field seeds and other elevator side lines have come to a full realization of the great burden giving credit is to their business and the progressive dealers of many sections are making an organized effort to check this monster before it wrecks their business. Michigan grain elevator operators are among the latest converts to the cash plan. All others must follow suit sooner or later, and the sooner they get into action, the lighter will be their expense and their losses traceable direct to giving credit.

Crop Planning Conference.

A crop planning conference is being held in Washington this week, the U. S. D. A., the Farm Board and 41 state agricultural colleges participating. One of the purposes is to consider what recommendations the bureau of agricultural economics shall make to farmers in its annual agricultural outlook.

Cotton planters of the south have already been told that they must reserve adequate acreage for their own food and feed requirements in planning this year's cotton acreage. Wheat growers have been told to reduce acreage and dairy farmers have been warned against over-production and advised to consume more of their own production.

These pronouncements by the Farm Board, if listened to, would simply mean some shifting of producing areas, and some substitution in farm consumption. They could not in any way increase the country's total demand for farm products.

Finding new uses for any of our agricultural products would help only to the extent that they supplanted things that are now imported. In looking for new markets abroad, world competition would of course have to be met. Reducing production to a point where it just equaled domestic demand would be a calamity and the farmers would be the first to suffer.

JUST HOW LONG will the owners of country elevators and other merchants stand for having state secretaries of agriculture, state marketing agents and other officials supported by their taxes go up and down the country urging the farmers to join the wheat pools and other buying and selling organizations?

AFTER its referendum on the Federal Reserve banking system the United States Chamber of Commerce recently made a report, which, among other things, takes ground against the proposal to instruct the system to maintain price stability. This comes rather late after the Chamber's apparent endorsement of price fixing by farm pools. The Chamber has issued one retraction of its position on pools, and it is now due to make a complete about face in line with its declaration on price stabilizing thru the reserve banks. The chamber seems to be in need of a courageous pilot with clear vision.

Change the Grain Marketing Law.

Some say it is foolish to criticize or to find fault with what the Farm Board is doing. Others say the men who comprise that body were appointed to perform specific tasks laid down for them by the Agricultural Marketing Act and that they have been exceedingly careful and conservative in what they have done.

No one has any personal grievance against any of these men. Some of them are over-enthusiastic as to the value of pooling, but as that is the one thing upon which the success or the failure of the Act depends, it was only logical that President Hoover should name several men of that type as members.

Mistakes of judgment have, in the opinion of many, already been made and more will be made. It will be recalled that Chairman Legge said that after having read the law twenty times, there were some sections he did not understand, and as other members are doubtless just as uncertain, it is not to be wondered at that there should be criticism of some of the things that have been done.

The great trouble is with the law itself. No such grant of power was ever before conferred upon a board by Congress.

With sufficient authority to ruin every independent grain man, cotton merchant and live stock handler as well as the independent buyer of every other agricultural product, the Act itself and the board administering it have a potentiality undreamed of even by many of their Congressional sponsors, and as yet unrealized by hundreds of thousands of this country's experienced business men.

It is not too late, however, to amend the law, and while that has hitherto seemed a forlorn hope, the action of the Senate in the matter of the sugar tariff schedule is considered by some as an encouraging sign.

Every one wants the farmers as a whole to be prosperous. The country could not continue in its march of progress if this very large and important group of its people was on the verge of bankruptcy. All that is desired is that this other class—these so-called middlemen—be not put under a handicap backed by the Federal treasury.

Population Growth.

It is estimated that this year's Federal census will show an increase in population during the past 10 years, of about 16,300,000. That of course means that there are now that many more people to be fed, clothed, housed and amused, than there were in 1920.

This is the same as if we had annexed Canada with a duplicate of the whole of New England thrown in for good measure, and our chief trouble, from an agricultural standpoint, has been that production has more than kept pace with consumption.

Dr. O. E. Baker of the U. S. D. A., predicts that our population may never exceed the 150,000,000 mark, a figure it will reach within the next quarter of a century. When that time comes, production, stepped up by the increased use of fertilizers, by better seed selection, and by better cultural methods generally, may overwhelm us.

Another Shibboleth Gone.

In the earlier days of the wheat pools, their great bid for membership lay in their promise to get the farmer a higher price for his wheat. It did not take very long, however, for conditions to force the permanent abandonment of this claim.

Next came what was to be the keystone of the great pool arch—*stabilization*. Prices were to be stabilized on a basis that would prevent feasts and famines in the market and the farmers would no longer have to worry about what price they could get for their products.

Well—to stimulate the growing of soy beans, a number of the mills have, for several years, gone out and made contracts with hundreds of growers whereby they were guaranteed a minimum price for their beans, with increases under certain conditions. One would have supposed that such an arrangement meant stabilization, with a big S.

It seems, however, that it did not, for a soy bean marketing association is being formed and the setup is being so planned that financial help from the Farm Board may be promptly secured when needed. Doubtless the beet sugar mills, who secure beet production under a similar plan, are due for a similar "run for their money" in the not distant future.

I'm Going to Try

I'm going to try to live each day, each hour

With all the force and all the loving power

Which the Creator gave me to apply.

I'm Going to Try

I'm going to try to live along life's way

To sing, to laugh, to work, to play, to pray

To let all envy and all malice die.

I'm Going to Try

I'm going to try to feel the life of me

Is but a trust, which in my custody

Is held accountable to the

One on high

☞ I'm going to try.

—Philosopher in Daily News.

Russian Wheat.

Reports from the U. S. S. R., are that nationalization of all of the farms will be accomplished within the next two years. There will then be no individually owned farms, the cattle, the implements, the grain, and even the houses and barns belonging to the Republic, and the farmers being paid upon the basis of their production and the size of their families. When too old to produce they will be sent to the poorhouse.

Governmental farming upon a tremendous scale is being tried out, with up to date machinery, skilled mechanics and expert agriculturists as the foundation. What the outcome may be, no one dare predict. Everything depends upon the success or the failure of the whole socialistic program.

In the meantime it may be well to recall that greater Russia in 1913 produced more than a billion bushels of wheat and that in 1909 it exported nearly 237,000,000 bus. What it has grown and what it has shipped out since 1915 no one knows aside from the officials of the U. S. S. R., and the figures they have regularly given out are almost universally doubted.

The Metric System.

Congressman Britten's continued activity in favor of the metric system of weights and measures clearly indicate that those advocating its adoption are by no means asleep. It will be recalled that he proposes congressional action compelling the substitution of the meter for the yard, the liter for the quart, and 500 grams for the pound as this country's standards after 1935.

In a story recently appearing in a number of newspapers, the alleged advantages of the metric system are painted in glowing colors and our present system is ridiculed as "a straggling bush, having no symmetry or definite proportions." This story, prepared, it is said, by the Metric Association, then proceeds to tell how simple the metric system is and how easy it would be to make the change.

The paragraph on the ease (?) with which the change could be made is so refreshing that we can not refrain from quoting it.

The change from the present system could be accomplished without such a radical transformation as was imagined when the idea was first suggested. The meter is only slightly longer than the yard. One liter (1,000 cubic centimeters) equals 1.05671 quarts and one-half kilogram (500 grams) equals 1.1023 pounds. The present names of our own standards could be retained and merely the new quantities brought into use.

Nothing is said about the change making all of our present commercial weighing and measuring equipment obsolete; there is no reference to the demoralization of the basic prices upon which everything is bought and sold and there is no intimation of what would have to be done with the great volume of statistical information, gathered through the years, when comparisons were needed.

Under the metric system, we would no longer buy so many pounds of butter, so many quarts of milk, so many yards of cloth or so many bushels of grain. We would not buy gas by the gallon, travel so many miles per hour, or go so many miles in a day, and our whole system of freight rates would have to be changed to conform with the new units of weight and measure. The confusion would confound even the experts.

Dealer Can Buy of Pool Member

The Supreme Court of Arkansas on Dec. 23, 1929, denied the Arkansas Rice Pool Ass'n a rehearing of the decision against it in the suit brot by the Pool against H. Loewer, a rice buyer, to recover the \$500 allowed by law as penalty for inducing a pool member to sell his rice outside the pool.

The Arkansas Act of 1921 provides as follows:

"Any person or any corporation whose officers or employees knowingly induces or attempt to induce any member or stockholder of an ass'n organized hereunder to breach his marketing contract with the ass'n, or who maliciously and knowingly spreads false reports about the finances or management thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 for such offense and shall be liable to the ass'n aggrieved in a civil suit in the penal sum of \$500 for each such offense." Section 24 of Act 116, Acts 1921, p. 153.

The Pool in its suit alleged that Loewer bot rice of one Melvin, a member of the pool. The complaint sets out paragraphs of the marketing agreement, and alleges that Brinneman, Loewer, and the Standard Rice Co., knowing of the contract between plaintiff and Melvin, and knowing of his membership, collusively and jointly conspired to induce, and did so induce, Melvin to breach his contract.

The lower court, the Circuit Court of St. Francis County, had instructed the jury that "the inducement may be by offering or agreeing to pay a price which induces the member to sell in violation of his marketing agreement, and the offer or agreement to pay such a price may be without any persuasion upon the part of the purchaser."

The Supreme Court, however, said: This is, in effect, telling the jury that any person who purchases rice from a member of the ass'n who is also a party to the marketing agreement is liable for this penalty. The statute evidently does not mean this. If the Legislature had intended that any person should be liable for this penalty who merely offered a price which was accepted by the member, then it would have said, "Any person who knowingly purchases or attempts to purchase," etc., instead of saying, "Any person who knowingly induces or attempts to induce," etc.

The Illinois court held that the words "inducing" and "persuading" are practically synonymous. *People v. William De Joy*, 198 Ill. App. 361.

The Missouri Court of Appeals held: "It is apparent that the word 'influenced' is not a stronger word than the word 'induce' or 'procured.' 22 Cyc. 714. Webster's International Dictionary uses the verbs 'to induce' and 'to influence' as synonymous. * * * The addition of the word 'influence' would require no greater finding on the part of the jury for the reason that, if anything, the word 'influence' is weaker than the words 'procure' or 'induce.' If a broker does not influence the sale, he certainly could not be the procuring and inducing cause of it." *Schwabe v. Estes*, 202 Mo. App. 372, 218 S. W. 908, 909.

"Induce," as used in a pleading stating that the respondent was induced to withdraw the distress on assurance that the debt was settled, means influenced, persuaded, and not to introduce; to bring into view. *Wollaston v. Stafford*, 29 Eng. Law & Eq. 263, 265.

"In an indictment for obtaining goods under false pretenses, alleging that defendant induced prosecutor to sell certain goods to them, 'induced' means moved, urged, or instigated, but cannot be held to be an averment that prosecutor did sell to defendant. *State v. Phelan*, 60 S. W. 71, 74, 159 Mo. 122." 4 Words and Phrases, First Series, p. 3568.

"To 'induce' means to persuade, to coax, to prevail on, to move by persuasion or influence. * * * *Rahke v. State*, 81 N. E. 584, 586, 168 Ind. 615." 2 Words and Phrases, Second Series, p. 1054.

The word "induce," therefore, we take it, in the statute, means the same as "influence"; and "influence" means the use of a party's endeavors; to put some external constraint; to procure.

Must do More than Buy.—In order to make a

person liable who purchases rice from a member of the association and a party to the marketing agreement, the evidence must show that the party charged did something to influence or induce other than simply purchasing the rice. If purchasing from a member was all that was necessary, then the use of the word "induce" would be meaningless. The Legislature might, and would, have said, if that was its intention, that whoever knowingly purchased should be liable for the penalty.

The only question involved in this case is whether or not the appellant knowingly induced a member of the ass'n and a party to the marketing agreement to sell rice which the ass'n had the right to purchase. Therefore all testimony with reference to the old ass'n, and all testimony about appellant's knowledge, except that which tended to show the knowledge of the party that the seller of the rice was a member of the ass'n and a party to the marketing agreement, is immaterial and improper.

Not Liable Tho He Purchased.—It is immaterial whether the appellant knew the terms of the agreement or not. If he knowingly induced a member to sell in violation of the above statute, he would be liable; if he did not induce the member to sell, he would not be liable, although he purchased the rice. If a member has rice that he is not prohibited from selling under the marketing agreement, it would, of course, not make one liable if he purchased it; and a member might have rice that he was not prohibited by the marketing agreement from selling, and might, at the same time, have rice that he was prohibited from selling; and, if the purchaser knew that he was a member of the ass'n and a party to the marketing agreement, and purchased the rice that the member had the right to sell, he would not be liable. If he purchased rice that the member had no right to sell, he would be liable if he knowingly induced the member to sell.

While we have not set out the evidence nor the instructions in this case, we have stated the principles of law governing same so that there will be no difficulty in the trial court admitting competent testimony only and properly instructing the jury.

From what we have said, it follows that the judgment must be reversed, and the cause remanded for a new trial. 22 S. W. Rep. (2d) 17.

Pool Contract Not Binding.

The Circuit Court of Kankakee County, Illinois, recently decided against the Farmers Educational & Co-operative Union of America, which had sought to enforce a marketing agreement against Wm. Langlois of Manteno, Ill.

The agreement was to take full force and effect when 55 per cent of the farmers of "this producers township or trade territory have been secured by similar agreements."

The Union notified Langlois that 55 per cent had signed.

The court, however, found that the trade territory was not defined, that since it was purely conjectural whether the trade territory reaches out in all directions for many miles or only a few miles, the contract was void for uncertainty.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors executive com'te of the Farmers Educational & Co-operative Union held at the home office Monday, Oct. 21, called to consider the next steps to be taken in this case it was unanimously decided by the com'te to take an appeal to the Appellate Court at once.

This Journal, however, urges them to reconsider their decision, and stop this waste of farmers' funds in useless litigation, for the reason that the Supreme Court of Michigan, in an exactly parallel case, on Dec. 3, decided against the Michigan Potato Pool, on account of the uncertainty in the description of the trade territory, as published in the Journal Jan. 8, page 35.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Design of Small Feed Mill?

Grain Dealers Journal: We would appreciate in your magazine an article, showing detail arrangements, and management of a small feed mill and custom grinding plant.

I believe with the small feed mills and custom grinding plants on the increase as they are, an article of this nature will be appreciated by all of the small manufacturers, as well as by us.—Briscoe Bros., Marlow, Okla.

Ans.: Elsewhere in this number is a description with plans of a feed grinding elevator at South Whitley, Ind. Several such feed grinding elevators were described and illustrated in the Journal during 1929.

Who Owns Grain Doors?

Grain Dealers Journal: We have cars of feed shipped to us in bulk, which have old grain doors placed at the doors, the same as for loading grain.

The railroad agents claims the doors are its property and that we can not take them away. These doors are not mentioned on the B/L. Advise the rightful position of the matter. We are having a dispute over same.—Ohio Elevator.

Ans.: Many years ago when lumber was cheap little attention was paid to the doors after use; but since wood is expensive now and the Interstate Commerce Commission and the courts have ruled that the railroad companies must supply the grain doors and grain door lumber at their own expense the railroad companies several years ago organized the Grain Door Reclamation Bureau under the management of A. E. Schuyler, then assistant Chicago Board of Trade Weighmaster, which bureau is now known as the Grain Door Agency with offices at Chicago, specially to look after the grain doors which are the property of the railroad companies.

There should be no objection to a shipper saving grain doors on cars of feed coming in for use in cars of grain going out.

Number and Capacity of Grain Warehouses?

Grain Dealers Journal: What is the number and total capacity of grain warehouses in Chicago, Kansas City, Galveston, Houston and Omaha?

What are the economic factors governing location of warehouses? Are the storage facilities at the different terminals sufficient for present needs? Is this true in the Southwest?—Howard Grain Co., Hunter, Okla.

Ans.: The capacity of the warehouses for grain is 53,000,000 bus. in 54 elevators at Chicago, 41,000,000 bus. in 38 elevators at Kansas City, 5,500,000 in 5 elevators at Galveston, 2,000,000 in 3 elevators at Houston and 15,600,000 in 17 elevators at Omaha.

A warehouse must be located in the path of the grain from field to mill where accumulation or breaking bulk is necessary or transshipment from car to boat occurs; and the relative advantage of different points is figured from the freight rates, considering mixing and milling in transit privileges.

Theoretically the point to store is back on the farm before any expense has been incurred; but since the growers have learned that taking an average of years a better price is obtained by selling immediately after harvest the storage must be provided at the country station if the tributary territory is permanently devoted to production of surplus grain crops; or, if shifting, it must be provided at the mill in the larger centers having sufficient grain tributary to keep a large mill running every day in the year.

Storage at terminals is not sufficient for present needs considering that much grain this fall has been stored in boats and cars. Construction of additional storage should be a profitable investment in the larger centers of the grain surplus states and at country stations in territory permanently devoted to grain growing.

Government Buying Grain?

Grain Dealers Journal: Is it true that the government grain corporation is buying wheat at Minneapolis and is preventing the price of No. 1 northern wheat from dropping below \$1.25?—J. P. O'Connor.

Ans.: Altho money supplied thru the government Farm Board was used in the purchase of two cars of wheat one day and 3 cars another day at Minneapolis, the Farm Board is not buying the grain. It is a loan. The subsidiary of the National Grain Corp'n. is expected to resell the grain and pay off the loan.

The provision in the Capper-Dickinson Act defining a co-operative prevents the government pool from buying enough of the non-member grain to support the market price. To deal in more non-member than member grain would be a violation of the law.

Unrecorded Bill, of Sale in Illinois?

Grain Dealers Journal: I wish to make inquiry regarding the status of my equity established in a crop of corn on which a tenant obtains money in advance payment and gives a bill of sale for his undivided one-half interest in the crop of corn to be delivered within a specified time at my elevator.

The bill of sale, however, was not recorded, having been signed in the presence of writer and witnessed by manager in office.

Since the time the bill of sale was given a judgment has been executed against the tenant, and it is my finding that he satisfied the judgment temporarily by giving a chattel mortgage on the crop which we have covered by the original bill of sale.

The corn will soon be delivered to my elevator in accordance with the time of the bill of sale. The landlord's cash rent, if any, of course will have to be paid first. Then, is it your opinion that we can hold the equity we have established therein after the cash rent is paid against the claims of the party who secured the judgment and accepted a chattel mortgage after we received the clear bill of sale?

It is my understanding that a bill of sale does not have to be recorded on the county records to be legal in this state. May I have your opinion in this connection as well as the information desired in regard to our equity in the said crop?—Chas. E. Gallagher, Meriden, Ill.

Ans.: The Appellate Court of Illinois in 70 App. 251, and the Supreme Court in the same case, Second National Bank v. Gilbert, 174 Ill. 485, held that "A bill of sale not acknowledged or recorded in accordance with the requirements of the chattel mortgage act is not valid as against creditors and third persons unless there has been a change of possession."

Where there is doubt as to the title to personal property the law of Illinois lays special stress upon possession. Therefore, in view of the above ruling, the holder of the unrecorded bill of sale should protect himself by getting possession of the grain before the mortgagee does so.

Other decisions throwing a side light upon this case are the following:

Whitemore v. Fisher, 132 Illinois Supreme Court 243: Where a bill of sale is given to secure a debt and no definite time of credit is fixed the credit will run only during the pleasure of the mortgagee, and he may terminate it and take possession of the property at any time.

Under a chattel mortgage which showed on its face that it was given to secure an indebtedness not merely pre-existing, but which had matured two months previous to the time the mortgage was given, the retention of possession of the mortgaged chattels by the mortgagor was inconsistent with the terms of the mortgage and such possession was void as to creditors.

The fact that Mr. Gallagher's bill of sale was unrecorded gives the mortgagee a chance to grab the grain first. Mr. Gallagher has a moral right to the grain, but it is necessary in order

to maintain his legal right also that he get possession ahead of the other fellow.

If a time was set in the mortgage the mortgagee can not take possession prior to default.

Sec'y of Millers League?

Grain Dealers Journal: Could you give me the address of the secretary of the Southwestern Millers League?—L. L. Pincus, New Brunswick, N. J.

Ans.: The work of the Ass'n is being conducted mainly by the new president, E. H. Hogueland, Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo., Sec'y C. J. Kucera having accepted a position as assistant sales manager of the Southwestern Milling Co., of Kansas City.

Proper Filing of Income Tax Reports.

Grain Dealers Journal: In the Journal for Dec. 10 appeared an article on a subject in which I am very much interested, the income tax. Having just re-entered the grain business after a lapse of 12 years I found myself at a loss as to the proper filing of income tax reports; but I do not find the second article in the Dec. 25 number. When may we expect the information relative to the proper time and method of filing such reports?—Clarence Kime, Nilwood, Ill.

Ans.: The second of the series of articles appeared on page 36 of Jan. 8 number. The third appears in this number and the complete series will appear in good season before March 15, the last day for filing an income tax schedule.

What Is a Kilo?

Grain Dealers Journal: Figures quoting foreign grain yields or shipments refer to them as so many kilos or so many quintals. Will you please advise me as to the American value of these two units?—Stratton Grain Co., Chicago, Ill.

Ans.: A kilogramme, or kilo, is equal to 2,204.6 lbs. and a quintal, or 100 kilos, is equal to 220,462 lbs. For ready reference, the following table which gives close approximations may be helpful. It shows the American bushel equivalent of a quintal, or 100 kilos.

Wheat at 60 lbs.	3.67
Rye and corn at 56 lbs.	3.94
Barley at 48 lbs.	4.59
Oats at 34 lbs.	6.48
Oats at 32 lbs.	6.89
Flaxseed at 56 lbs.	3.94

Hay Storage Rights?

Grain Dealers Journal: About a year ago a Kansas City hay dealer shipped us a car of hay. On arrival this hay did not come up to specifications and we turned it down.

The hay dealer seemed to be at some loss to know what to do about disposing of it and asked that we unload it, put it in our warehouse, pay the freight and send him a bill for the freight and labor charges in unloading it. He would later dispose of this hay and have us forward it to point of disposition.

We accommodated him. But to date he has failed to recognize our bills for freight and labor. The hay is taking up our warehouse space and is in our way.

What are our rights? The hay will have been in our warehouse a year in March. Can we sell it for charges we have assessed against it?—Corray Bros., Urbana, Ill.

Ans.: It may be true that seller asked buyer to unload the hay and wait for instructions; but the buyer should have this in writing as proof, otherwise he could be held for the contract price, even tho the hay was not of contract quality.

If a buyer unloads a car tendered on contract it constitutes acceptance. Therefore buyer should have it in writing that seller orders unloading for seller's account.

At this time buyer should write seller a letter, keeping a carbon copy thereof, asking for shipping instructions and giving notice that in the absence of specific instructions by a certain specified date the hay will be held for charges accrued. If no attention is paid to this letter buyer after specified time can sell the hay, remitting to seller a check for the net proceeds, less charges and expenses, writing on the face of the check that it is in full of account for Car No. _____.

Seller's indorsement of such check is equivalent to acceptance of the amount in full settlement.

New Bills in Congress.

S. 3033 by Wagner is a voluminous bill covering contracts of purchase and sale in interstate commerce, for the most part merely restating the present state and common law on the rights of parties.

H. J. Res. 209 by Lankford authorizes the Sec'y of Agriculture to make emergency loans to purchase seed, fertilizer, plants, legumes and nursery stock wherever he determines that an emergency exists on account of storm and flood conditions or drouth.

H. R. 8648 by Hope authorizes the Sec'y of Agriculture to acquire and disseminate information relative to protein in wheat.

S. J. Res. 121 by Brookhart directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to readjust freight rates on farm products.

H. R. 8707 by Brand makes it a felony for any person to enter into an agreement or contract for the purpose of controlling prices of cotton and cottonseed. The bill is thought to be aimed at a large manufacturer of automobiles at Detroit, who, when buying cotton in large quantities is charged with what Alex Legge favors for the pools when buying elevators, of "driving hard bargains."

Will Force Organization in Kansas.

Altho rejected by all the co-operative companies in the State of Kansas, and supported only by one pooling organization, the Federal Farm Board will go ahead with the organization of a regional pool for Kansas Wheat growers. A meeting will be held by the Farm Board for this purpose late in January. In other words the bureaucrats will force pooling on the farmers.

Government Will Not Pay Present Price for Bigger Crop.

Samuel R. McKelvie, wheat member of the Farm Board, recently made the statement at Topeka, Kan., that "When I look at the prospects for a Kansas wheat crop, never better, with a 4 per cent increase in the acreage in Kansas and a 2 per cent increase for the whole winter wheat belt, I'm glad I told President Hoover I would serve on the farm board only until June. With your prospects out here and a big acreage in the northwest, with the possibility of a 900,000,000 bushel crop next summer, it won't be a very good thing to be a member of the farm board then."

"The action of the Farmers National Grain Pool in entering the market to buy wheat of growers [and all others] should not be construed by growers as a basis beyond this season's crop. What the Federal Farm Board may do on the next wheat crop remains to be seen, dependent entirely upon supply and demand."

Farm Board Policy on Acreage Reduction.

The official announcement by the Federal Farm Board on cotton acreage and price level for loans applies to other commodities, and reads as follows:

Large cotton crops sell for less than small ones. Ten million bales in 1923 sold for \$1,600,000,000. Eighteen million bales in 1926 sold for less than \$1,000,000,000; that is, farmers picked and ginned 8 million bales of cotton in 1926, gave them to the world free of charge, and, in effect, paid \$600,000,000 for the privilege. That is not good business for farmers.

Some cotton farmers think that because the Federal Farm Board has been lending to pools at an average of 16 cents a pound on middling $\frac{3}{8}$ inch staple of the 1929 crop, the Board means to see to it that the price will be at least that much for the crop of 1930.

This is not so. The Federal Farm Board cannot protect farmers when they deliberately over-plant. What the board will do to help in marketing next year's crop will depend upon what farmers do at planting time.

If southern farmers should raise their own food and feed, and, in addition to that, should raise the food that southern city people eat so far as the climate and soil will let them, there would be small danger of any cotton surplus or of an unprofitable price.

The Federal Farm Board recommends that southern farmers plant no cotton next spring until they have first provided acreage enough for a reasonable supply of home-raised food and feed. The Board further recommends that no land be planted to cotton which has not produced at least one-third of a bale per acre on the average of the last five years.

In other words the Farm Board wants acreage reduced so that the supply will be more in keeping with the demand and thereby avoid depressing market prices with an excessive surplus. If it fails in regulating the acreage the Board might delight its loyal supporters by threatening to regulate the weather. Its attempt at reducing the production is an express recognition of the law of supply and demand. Neither Senator Brookhart or Senator McNary introduced this law or seem willing to abide by it.

Acreage Reduction Impossible.

Senator Norbeck, eminent economist, of South Dakota declares that the Farm Board policy of reduction in acreage of wheat as suggested by Chairman Legge is impracticable. He says:

The impossible and unreasonable suggestion made by the chairman of the farm board is further proof of the fact that the present so-called farm relief law forced upon the farm states by the industrial section of the United States is impossible of any substantial results. It is not even a beginning. It is a side-track leading into a blind alley.

I do not question the sincerity of Mr. Legge, the chairman, to do the best he can under the present law. But it is strange logic that idleness is bad for labor, but good for the farmer. Twenty per cent are asked to go into unemployment by reducing acreage. Our crop statistics show the impossibility of attempting any definite control of production by increasing or reducing acreage.

It depends even more on the weather man than on acreage. Anyhow the whole theory is based on the erroneous assumption that the farmers' trouble is due to increase in production and an increasing surplus, when the contrary is true, according to official reports of the Department of Agriculture. This shows conclusively that our food production has not kept pace with our increased population.

Farm Board Policy Under Attack.

In the Senate Jan. 13 Senator Brookhart of Iowa declared that the farm relief act never could have been passed on the theory that it was going to reduce agricultural production. He had the indorsement of Senator Norbeck of South Dakota, in the following statement:

We are spending in the Department of Agriculture about \$75,000,000 for increasing production and for making agriculture more efficient in production. That policy is being followed not only in the Department of Agriculture but also in the agricultural colleges of the country. Now, the Farm Board advises to reduce production.

Mr. Legge by this scheme of destroying 20 per cent of the crop or killing off 20 per cent of the farmers—I don't know which method he is going to succeed with—will cost the consumer 30 cents a bushel more than if the surplus were sold in foreign markets.

Senator Norbeck of South Dakota, interposed that Europe needed the wheat and "there would almost be a famine without it," an opinion in which Senator Brookhart concurred. Admonitions of the Farm Board to the farmer to keep out of the milling business, were also criticized by Mr. Brookhart.

That part of the Farm Board's business is out of line with the purposes for which the Board was created. They tell the farmer to keep out of cooperation except in the most restricted manner.

If these are their policies they are founded on inadequate knowledge or else the Farm Board is another crowd of decoy ducks put up to destroy cooperation.

Senator Norbeck asked if the trouble was not with Congress rather than with the Board, calling attention to the law which "keeps the Board from doing certain things."

The Board owes it as a duty to Congress to come to us and tell us what changes in the law are needed," declared Senator Brookhart. "Instead they are telling the farmer to quit raising corn, quit raising hogs, quit raising cotton. This law never could have passed on the theory that it was going to reduce agricultural production."

All of the foundation piles, 5,000 in number, have been driven for the 80,000-ton grain elevator being erected at Ingeniero White, Argentina, for the Buenos Aires Great Southern Ry. by Henry Simon, Ltd. The completion of the plant will enable eight steamers to take grain simultaneously.

Federal Inspection Appeal in 1928-29.

The fiscal year closed June 30, 1929, again broke all previous records for the number of appeals handled by offices of federal grain supervision. These appeals were called by interested parties from inspections performed by licensees and resulted in the issuance of federal grade certificates on 84,135 lots of grain.

The majority of these appeals involved single carloads of grain, but many of them covered large quantities of grain shipped in bulk by vessel and barge on the Great Lakes and Mississippi River as well as a few in the export trade. For example, 457 of those appeals handled by grain supervisors at the various inland ports and export markets covered a total of 28,000,000 bus. of different kinds of grain. In addition to the appeals taken directly to the local offices of federal grain supervision, 1,725 board appeals were taken to the boards of review at Chicago, Ill., and Portland, Ore.

At the Omaha market 5,309 appeals were handled during the fiscal year; at St. Louis, 7,302; at Minneapolis, 10,876; at Kansas City, 11,534; at Chicago, 12,238; and at Duluth, Minn., 21,207 federal appeals were entertained.

Pursuant to the requirements of the law, fees were assessed and collected on all appeals not sustained. This resulted in the collection of \$85,243.98, which sum was covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

R. G. Chandler Passes Away.

Reuben G. Chandler died Jan. 19 after a long illness, aged 77 years.

A native of Virginia, Mr. Chandler came to Chicago in 1875 and entered the employ of Rumsey & Walker, brokers. In 1880 he entered the grain commission business with J. Frank Rumsey under the firm name of Rumsey & Chandler, and after the dissolution of the firm in 1895 continued the grain receiving business on his own account until it was merged in 1905 with that of Hulburt, Warren & Co., as Hulburt, Warren & Chandler. In 1903 he was elected pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade.

He was a member of the Chicago Union League, Attic and Onwentsia clubs. He is survived by a son, Walter H., two daughters, Mrs. Francis W. Peabody and Mrs. Geo. F. Markham, and three sisters, Verlinda, Lucy and Juliet.

The Board of Trade, of which he had been a member since 1879, adjourned early in respect to his memory on the day of the funeral services.

C. B. Warkentin, chairman of the Board of Millers National Federation, has been appointed by the United States Chamber of Commerce as a member of the Business Survey Conference Com'te.



Reuben G. Chandler, Chicago, Ill.
Deceased.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

U. S. Still Has Use for the Dealer.

Grain Dealers Journal: Uncle Sammy has not yet actually set a date and served notice on grain dealers here to shut up elevators, throw away the keys and go jump off. We guess he wants to search them first for income taxes.—Dewey Bros. Co., Blanchester, O.

Farmers Using Fertilizer Can Not Compete.

Grain Dealers Journal: If prices do not get higher, the farmers will have to stop raising wheat here, as they have to use fertilizers for wheat, and the last three years farmers have not made their expenses. Many farms lie idle and farmers go to the city for work.—William J. Hasenour, mgr., St. Anthony Mill Co., St. Anthony, Ind.

German Barley Imports.

Grain Dealers Journal: My firm is strongly interested in promoting business in barley between the U. S. A. and Germany, but as it is at present and with what importers consider as insufficient guaranty with regard to the quality of U. S. A. barley, and the risks they run, business chances with your country must be considered extremely poor.

In time importers may forget the damage they have actually sustained thru the scabby barley, but for the time being I see but little chance for any fresh trade.—Edgar Eichholz, Eichholz & Loeser, Hamburg, Germany.

Indiana Farmers Prefer to Run Their Own.

Grain Dealers Journal: Farmers in central Indiana are not very enthusiastic over what the Farm Board can do for them. They pretty generally have a regular program of crop rotation and to cut down the acreage on any one of the crops in this plan would throw the whole scheme out of gear.

They wouldn't be inclined to take the advice of any national, state, county or pool official as to what they should plant, and as one of my farmer friends just put it to me: "When I am ready to turn the running of my farm over to anyone else, I will turn it over to my boys."—Joe Merrick.

Waterproof Concrete.

Grain Dealers Journal: Replying to Syler & Syler of Nappanee, Ind., with regard to proportions of waterproof concrete, would state in addition to what appears on page 28 of last number that the main point is to have the concrete so dense that the water will not come thru it. Then you must have the right proportion of gravel and sand sufficient to fill all voids and must not be too coarse.

Reinforcing is the main thing in this line. If there is water in the ground, especially in a shallow pit, the freezing cracks the concrete unless provision is made for this.

The building of forms and the pouring of the concrete is the secret of the whole proposition. They will not listen to advice on how to do it. We know that altho given the correct instructions others who have tried to produce a concrete waterproof pit have failed. The best way is to get ready to build the pit and then employ someone who has the "know-how" to do the work. We can name many elevators where others have tried to build a waterproof concrete pit, and have afterwards been obliged to put in a steel pan for water protection.—Younglove Engineering Co., Sioux City, Ia.

Object to Turning Business Over to Grain Corporation.

Grain Dealers Journal: I am the manager of a co-operatively owned elevator and I am paid a fixed salary for running the plant. We do not handle a lot of grain, but in the course of a year do ship out quite a few cars of corn and some wheat and oats. Some of this grain comes from our members, but most of it does not.

We also handle several side lines, coal, feed and fertilizer being the principal lines. We handle only good stuff and sell both feed and fertilizer to members and non-members at the same price and on a fair margin of profit. We sell much more coal to town people than to our own members.

What gets me is that many of our own members pass up their own place of business if they think they see a chance to save a quarter either on a purchase or a sale. If our company joins the Farmers Nat'l Grain Corporation will I be required to ship all our grain to it and accept any old price its managers see fit to pay and at any time they see fit to remit? I believe I know more about selling a grain loaded at my station than any of the men identified with the Grain Corporation ever will know. Most of our stockholders seem determined to keep complete control of our established business.—A. R. Smith, mgr.

Withholding Wheat Results in Lower Prices.

Grain Dealers Journal: On the basis of Farm Board price of \$1.25 for No. 1 northern wheat, Minneapolis, would make the wheat cost \$1.32¾, delivered Chicago. No. 1 northern wheat in Chicago was offered Jan. 16 at 5 under Chicago May, fob cars, or \$1.21½, or 1½¢ per bushel under the Minneapolis price as established by the Government. No. 2 hard wheat sold Jan. 15 at 1½¢ per bushel cheaper than the No. 1 northern. These figures indicate clearly the difference between theoretical and practical value, and he who will may calculate the outcome.

For some years now the flow of wheat from the United States, in any event, has suffered arbitrary interference due to the substitution of theories for facts. In an effort to keep prices higher than those warranted by world's conditions, the prices in this country have been artificially stimulated at inopportune times, making it impossible to avoid heavy accumulations.

We doubt the efficacy of further efforts which are not based on the law of Supply and Demand in creating better markets, rather we believe that any further steps tending to increase our supplies of wheat, and or tending to prevent our selling our wheat on a competitive basis, will surely result in still lower prices.

With the dominant factors on the North American continent doing their utmost to advance the level of prices of wheat to some theoretical figure, and European countries doing their utmost to diminish importations and stimulate home-production, we feel there is a real danger that we may lose our market for export wheat.

It is true that the American farmer need not raise any wheat, in which case he will have nothing to sell and will not be interested in prices to the extent that he is now, but if he be allowed to respond to the same economic

play that seems to work pretty well up to date, and is still working pretty well in practically every other industry in this country, we believe that such a situation as faces us today will not exist.—Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

Traders Need Much Information.

Grain Dealers Journal: For trading in the market we need all information possible, bearing on world supply, carryover, weather conditions, market fluctuations, etc. Every man is interested in this end of the business, where most of the money is made and lost. The information must be up to the last minute to help us to anticipate changes.—E. R. Sorenson, San Francisco, Cal.

Let the Farmers Alone.

Grain Dealers Journal: The only things I can think of just now are the activities of our Government in making a special effort to injure the grain business of the country. Of course the politicians would claim they were not doing anything of the kind, but it seems to me that if the Federal Farm Board follow out its announced policies it would work havoc with us for a while, at least, and do no one, in particular, any good.

The most of this talk about the troubles of the farmers has been kept alive by "tin horn politicians," and it is our honest opinion that the farmers would be much better off had they been let alone to work out their own salvation. The chances are that the more or less respected Farm Board will later on want some one to help it out of a bad mess.—Wallingford Bros., by Chas. A. Wallingford, Ashland, Kan.

Wheat Prices Not Unduly Depressed After Harvest.

The statement is frequently made that wheat prices are usually depressed much more than they should be in the period of heavy farm marketing just after harvest. This view is widely accepted, and has given rise to agricultural discontent, and to criticism of wheat dealers and of the entire wheat marketing system and to much of the expectation of substantial gains from large-scale co-operative marketing, or from governmental price stabilization.

A recent investigation by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, California, and published as Vol. 1 of its "Wheat Studies," suggests that this view is quite unfounded. During the 15 pre-war and 7 post-war years covered by the investigation, the post-harvest depression of wheat prices in the United States was insufficient to yield gains from storage adequate to cover the storage costs of many, if not of most dealers. Farmers, with lower costs of storage than most dealers, could have profited by holding wheat for sale in the spring months only by a wise selection of the years in which to hold. If it be admitted that much wheat must sometimes be stored by dealers in terminal markets and that they should not be called upon to store the wheat at a loss, the post-harvest depression during those years cannot be regarded as excessive.

The post-harvest depression of wheat prices, commonly viewed as uniform from year to year, is in fact highly variable and is restricted to cash prices. There is no real evidence of a tendency to post-harvest depression of prices of Chicago wheat futures. The tendency to post-harvest depression of cash prices is a tendency to depression of cash prices relative to prices of futures. This tendency varies widely from year to year, depending largely on the stocks of wheat remaining from the previous year and on the size of the current crop. In some years cash prices during the immediate post-harvest period are slightly elevated, relative to prices of futures. In other years the depression is double the average.

Address of New President Chicago Board.

John A. Bunnell, chosen for the fourth time to head the Chicago Board of Trade, on the occasion of the annual meeting Jan. 13, delivered the following address to the members:

The Chicago Board of Trade is a great organization and has a great history. Perhaps we are too prone to talk about our good qualities and perhaps it might be in order just for a moment to look around to see if we have any weaknesses. It has been my privilege to be a member of this Association forty years and for a good many years we have had a very serious weakness. We have got to try to overcome it. Someway or other it seems we have not been able to coordinate our efforts. We are wonderful specialists but we are wretched team players. Now, gentlemen, this is a very serious matter. If your officers are going to meet with any success in their efforts to protect your interests, this must be changed, and the time has arrived when it should be changed. Competitive conditions in industry are changing and we can only thrive as we stand shoulder to shoulder. Has not the time arrived when we should gather our forces and harness our full strength and pull together? It can be done! That is a matter for the membership to undertake rather than the administration.

The Farm Board. This is a matter of deep concern. Everyone is asking what effect it will have on our organization. Of course, we do not know, the grain trade does not know, and the Farm Board does not know. But, perhaps, it is just as well not cry too much until we have been hurt. The Chicago Board of Trade and the organized grain exchanges of the country, if I may speak for them, should certainly be in full sympathy and in every way desire to cooperate with all sound and constructive governmental measures for the betterment of agriculture. We, however, have the right to expect that all such measures will be carried out, having due regard for the constitutional rights of citizens and having due care not to needlessly impair or disorganize the existing machinery of distribution. The machinery which has been set up through three quarters of a century and which today is functioning with perfect satisfaction, the machinery which has met every test and every attack that has ever been made upon it.

There is another way of looking at the Farm Board. This question is being opened up as never before and thinking men who are open to conviction are being educated more and more every day to the absolute economic necessity of the value of our system of trading, every day more and more industries are operating on the futures system. Could we have existed through all these years, through all these attacks if our system had not been fundamentally sound? You all know we could not.

Our Securities Market. Mr. Arnot has said the foundation has been well laid. It will be the duty of your Administration to follow up that work promptly and aggressively. We are all anxious that that part of our exchange should reach a remunerative basis with as little delay as possible. We must, however, bear in mind we are building for the future; we must build on an absolutely rock foundation. The Board of Trade today has the full confidence of the financial interests of the United States as well as of Europe, and in organizing and in expanding our Securities Market we must be careful to do nothing that will in any way interfere with that confidence.

Our new building. A few weeks from now we will be occupying our new home, and I am sure it must be a matter of joy to all of us to have a home which is worthy of our great Exchange and of the world-wide interests which we represent. It must also be a matter of the greatest satisfaction to all our members that we have been privileged to make so important a contribution to Greater Chicago that is in the making.

Guaranteed inspection by a Canadian official before export will be required under a bill to be introduced in Parliament by J. G. Foss of Moose Jaw. Exporters using United States channels would post a bond of 10 cents per bushel, returnable if the wheat arrived at destination with a Canadian certificate.

Coffee Price Collapse.

The efforts of Brazil and particularly the state of Sao Paulo permanently to enhance coffee prices for the benefit of their growers, are apparently in a state of collapse. Prices in the United States are now the lowest they have been in 20 years, and as this country is Brazil's best coffee customer, the effect there can readily be appreciated.

One result of the Brazilian effort to increase world prices has been a tremendous increase in production not only in Brazil, but in several other countries. World consumption is estimated at around 22,000,000 bags, and production outside of Brazil has jumped from about 6 to more than 9 million bags, or 40 per cent of world requirements.

Artificial stimulation has resulted in the production of much more coffee than the world needs, in fact Sao Paulo is said to have most of three crops in warehouses pooled for high prices, but now selling at below cost of production.

Rye Deal at Chicago Smoldering.

The deal in December rye at Chicago was permitted by the holders of the future to pass out peacefully. About 8,000,000 bus. of the long interest was closed out and the remainder was transferred to the March delivery at about the December price, which seems fair enough, all round.

On the last day of trading, Dec. 31, the price of the December future did run up four cents to a close at the top of \$1.06½, or one cent higher than on Dec. 30, while the March delivery lost one cent, closing at \$1.04¾, against \$1.05½.

Considerable rye is being moved from boats and cars into elevators as room becomes available, so that when March rolls around the warehousemen will have a heavy load to place on the backs of the bulls.

Open trades in rye futures for all months have shrunk from the high point of 25,978,000 reached in November, the reduction to 17,392,000 bus. on Jan. 6 reflecting the easing up of the situation. The open interest in March delivery was 9,406,000 bus. on that date, and has since been diminishing slightly day by day, while the open interest in the May delivery is increasing.

Cash handlers who desire to hedge holdings and who do not contemplate delivery in Chicago regular elevators may find a sale of the May more advantageous than in the March delivery, as a sale of the more distant future will avoid any entanglement with the March bulls.

The low price of rye in Germany continues to affect unfavorably the position of the rye bulls as was stated in the analysis of the December corner published on page 728 of Dec. 10 number.

Senate to Question Legge.

Altho Alexander Legge several weeks ago said he was too busy to appear before Congress Senator Watson of Indiana on Jan. 4 made a formal request that he appear before the Senate Agricultural Com'te. Chairman Senator McNary of Oregon forwarded the request, the announced purpose of which is to obtain answers to questions about the Farm Board's policy.

While in the West a few weeks ago Senator Watson talked with grain men, among them John C. Shaffer of Chicago and W. H. Settle, head of the Indiana Farm Bureau, and found that it was desired to know "just how far the Farm Board is going in the direction of price-fixing, the buying and selling of grain and the purchasing of facilities such as elevators."

The fact that grain dealers are ignorant of the policy of the Board, Mr. Watson said, tends to give rise to much opposition to the Board's methods.

Robert Magill Passes On.

Dr. Robert Magill, sec'y of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, died Jan. 15 in the sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich., of chronic heart disease, aged 58 years.

He was born at County Down, Ireland, and was educated for the ministry at Queen's University, Belfast, and later at the University of Jena, Germany. Going to Canada in 1903 he was appointed professor of philosophy and later principal of Halifax Presbyterian College. From 1908 to 1912 he was a professor at Dalhousie University.

His wide knowledge of economics led to his appointment in 1908 as chairman of a Royal Commission investigating labor conditions in Nova Scotia. In 1910 he was chairman of the Royal Commission investigating the grain elevator situation in Saskatchewan. In 1912 he was made chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, and in 1917 became chairman of the board of supervisors.

Since 1917 he has filled the office of sec'y of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange with conspicuous ability. He is the author of several economic publications, some of them dealing with grain.

His work on the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission led to the organization of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., but altho there were flattering offers made to him in 1922 to aid in the formation of the Wheat Pool he remained attached to the system of private operation of the grain business.

The Grain Exchange was closed one hour earlier Jan. 18 in respect to his memory.

A big yield of corn, 1,840 bus. on 20 acres, was obtained by Enslight Stevens near Shenandah, Ia., last season. He grew Reid's yellow dent, and limed the land at a cost of \$5 an acre.

Concrete and stone are being waterproofed by a new process of spraying molten tin or other metal on the surface. By the same process molten tin is sprayed on glass in the manufacture of mirrors.



Dr. Robt. Magill, Winnipeg, Man.
Deceased.

Farmers Using Less Commercial Feeds

WHEAT.—Conditions over the winter wheat belt are now generally favorable, with ample covering of snow in most sections. In Ohio and Indiana, however, there were many sections reporting floods and too much water which cold weather was turning into sheets of ice.

The following table shows, by percentages, the number of reports indicating favorable and unfavorable condition, together with the percentage of the 1928 acreage:

	Favor.	Unfav.	Acreage
Illinois	75	25	87
Indiana	40	60	92
Iowa	90	10	98
Kansas	100	..	100
Minnesota	100	..	100
Missouri	80	20	78
Nebraska	100	..	102
Ohio	36	64	100
Oklahoma	100	..	95

Our reports on winter wheat acreage do not tally with those put out by the U. S. D. A., but our estimates are made by men who make it a part of their regular business to gather all kinds of crop information and their estimates are therefore worthy of consideration.

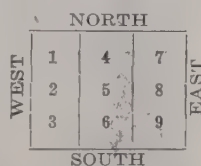
CORN.—Unusual conditions, in some of the states have greatly retarded the gathering of the corn, with the grade very good in two or three of the states and low in the majority of them and a lot of the grain still very heavy with moisture.

The table below shows by states the percentage gathered, the average grade and the average percentage of moisture:

	Gath.	Grade.	Pct. Moist.
Illinois	90	5.5	22
Indiana	80	5	22
Iowa	98	4.7	21.5
Kansas	91	4	19
Minnesota	95	5	20
Missouri	84	5	22
Nebraska	93	3.7	18
Ohio	69	6	25
Oklahoma	98	3	16
South Dakota	98	4	20

LOCATION KEY.

Explanation.—In order to give the reader as intelligent an idea of the districts from which all crop and local trade condition reports are received, they are numbered to correspond with divisions shown in the accompanying diagram, the numbers 1, 2 and 3 representing the western one-third of the state from north to south; 4, 5 and 6 the central third, and 7, 8 and 9 the eastern third. Figures indicating these locations are shown in all crops reports.



The following extracts, taken from a few of our reports indicate an apparent cut in the quantity of ready mixed feeds being used, but that condition is not true where the farmers are making feeding of livestock or poultry a specialty.

ILLINOIS.

ASHLAND, ILL. (5)—Since soybeans are becoming more generally grown, farmers are using them as a high protein feed and are therefore buying less of the ready mixed commercial feeds.—Ashland Farmers Elev. Co.

EARLVILLE, ILL. (4)—Farmers are buying the well known brands of commercial feeds in increasing quantities.—Strong & Strong.

FREEMPORT, ILL. (4)—Our farmers are using more of their home grown grains and buying less of the ready mixed feeds.—The H. A. Hillmer Co.

NASHVILLE, ILL. (3)—Because much of our corn is soft and must be fed up before spring, farmers are not buying commercial feeds as heavily as they sometimes do.—Huegley M'g Co.

TAMPICO, ILL. (1)—Although farmers seem a little better off than they were a year ago, there has been no increase in the purchase of commercial feeds.—R. F. Nelson.

TOWER HILL, ILL. (5)—But few farmers in this section buy commercial feeds regularly. They depend upon their home grown grains.—Sibbitt Bros.

WENONA, ILL. (4)—Farmers around here are having much of their corn and oats ground for use in feeding.—L. J. Colehower.

GEORGETOWN, ILL. (8)—As the corn is too full of moisture to market, farmers are short of money and are using less of the commercial feeds than usual.—C. H. Wade.

INDIANA.

BLOOMINGTON, IND. (3)—Our farmers are buying only what they must have to supplement their home grown grains. They are pretty hard up because of short crops the past year.—Bloomington M'g Co.

BROOK, IND. (1)—Due to short crops the past year, farmers have less money and they are not buying commercial feeds to any great extent.—Lyons, Rich & Light.

FRANKFORT, IND. (2)—Farmers are using their home grown grains and not buying very much in the way of commercial feeds.—W. W. Mattix & Co.

MUNCIE, IND. (8)—So far our farmers have depended upon what they grew and could buy from their neighbors, but they must soon go into the market for commercial feeds.—Woodbury-Elliott Co.

RENSSELAER, IND. (1)—There is not much change in the financial condition of our farmers and they are depending upon their home grown grains for feeding.—W. C. Babcock Grain Co.

TIPTON, IND. (5)—The sale of commercial feeds in this section is steadily increasing.—F. E. Davis.

ANGOLA, IND. (7)—No corn to speak of is ever shipped out from here. It and the oats and barley are largely used for feed. Some ready mixed feeds are used, but the demand is not enlarging.—J. B. Parsell.

JASPER, IND. (3)—As we had a big crop of clover seed, many of our farmers are much better off than they were a year ago. Business prospects around here are good.—Victoria Mill & Elev. Co.

IOWA.

CLEMONS, IA. (5)—Because much of the corn is high in moisture content, it is being fed heavily, with a reduction in the amount of commercial feeds.—A. Brackney.

HENDERSON, IA. (3)—Farmers generally are buying the ready mixed feeds in the usual quantities, and their financial condition is about as it was a year ago.—W. H. Harbor.

LOWDEN, IA. (8)—About all of the grain grown here is fed locally and then many cars of commercial feeds are always shipped in. Our farmers cannot mix their feeds as they do not have all of the necessary ingredients, consequently they buy heavily.—A. Freund & Co.

WHITEN, IA. (5)—Although our farmers are in better condition financially than they were a year ago, the sale of ready mixed feeds continues light.—G. D. Mable.

CLARINDA, IA.—Not much change in feeding conditions from last year. Some of our corn was very good and some poor, and the latter is being fed out as rapidly as possible.—Shambaugh M'g Co.

GOWRIE, IA. (5)—There is not much change from last year in the amount of commercial feeds sold, although our farmers are a little better off than they were then.—W. E. Bamberger.

HAMLIN, IA. (2)—Although farmers are some better off than they were a year ago, there has been no increase in their purchase of ready mixed feeds.—Hamlin Grain Co.

JEFFERSON, IA. (5)—There is no apparent increase in commercial feed buying although our farmers are in better financial condition than they were a year ago.—E. A. Milligan.

MARCUS, IA.—Farmers that are progressive are diversifying, raising hogs, cattle, poultry, and selling milk, but not much in the way of commercial feeds is being shipped in, as about every town has a grinder, and alfalfa hay is largely used as a protein supplement.—J. C. Edmonds.

NORTH LIBERTY, IA. (8)—About the same amount of ready mixed feeds being used as last year, and our farmers are no better fixed financially than they were then.—North Liberty Elevator.

OSCEOLA, IA. (6)—Sales of commercial feeds held up well until the end of the year, since which time credit has been curtailed to those who did not pay up and a good many are apparently unable to pay the cash.—Talbot Grain Co.

SPENCER, IA. (1)—Although our farmers are better off than ever before, they are not increasing their purchases of ready mixed feeds.—H. A. Wilson.

KANSAS.

MADISON, KAN. (3)—Commercial feeds are being bought at about the same rate as they were in 1928-9, although our farmers, as a whole, are in better financial condition than for years.—M. L. Brown.

CLAY CENTER, KAN. (4)—Our farmers are mixing their own chicken feeds, and as they are not feeding other kinds of live stock extensively, less commercial feeds are being sold than is customary.—Mid-Kansas Mill. Co.

ELLSWORTH, KAN. (5)—Installment buying is making too many of our farmers hard up and they are buying less ready mixed feeds than last year.—J. Janousek.

GARDEN CITY, KAN. (3)—There is no apparent increase in the use of commercial feeds around here.—The Kisner Elevator.

HILLSBORO, KAN. (5)—Our farmers are not buying commercial feeds in quantities. They are grinding their own grain and mixing their own mash and dairy feeds.—Hillsboro Roller Mills.

LOGAN, KAN. (4)—A few cars of stock feed are coming in, but there is so much home grown feed around here that there is not very much demand for ready mixed feeds.—E. I. King & Co.

LYONS, KAN. (5)—Farmers are now very generally using home grown feeds but will later be in the market for commercial feeds.—C. A. Cooper.

UNIONTOWN, KAN. (9)—Much of the corn that has been cribbed will not keep and farmers are feeding it out as fast as they can.—Uniontown Gr. & Lbr. Co.

MINNESOTA.

DONNELLY, MINN. (2)—Our farmers depend upon home grown feeds as they cannot make it pay them to sell oats and barley at present prices and then buy the commercial feeds.—L. F. Hodgson.

ALBERT LEA, MINN. (6)—Butter fat prices are away down and farmers are gloomy. As a consequence they are cutting down on their purchase of ready mixed feeds and high quality supplements.—Speltz Grain & Coal Co.

EDEN PRAIRIE, MINN. (6)—Farmers and dairymen generally are feeding home grown grains and buying a little 32% dairy feed to mix with them.—Fred Miller.

GRANITE FALLS, MINN. (3)—Less ready mixed feed is being bought than last year, farmers depending mostly on home grown grains.—G. H. Dillingham.

MISSOURI.

BETHANY, MO. (1)—Farmers are not buying as heavily as usual and there are practically no cattle being fed.—Bethany Mill & Elev. Co.

PARIS, MO. (5)—Because the farmers say they can see but little profit in feeding, they are buying the commercial feeds only sparingly.—Sproul & Son.

CHILLICOTHE, MO. (1)—There is much soft corn and farmers are feeding it as fast as they can. The result is that ready mixed feeds are a slow sale.—John T. Milbank.

HAMILTON, MO. (1)—More commercial feeds are being sold now, due to the fact that our corn is low in feeding value, compared with previous years.—Frank Donaldson.

MARIONVILLE, MO. (3)—Only small amounts of ready mixed feeds are being used by our farmers, home grown grains being mostly depended upon.—W. H. Bradford.

NEBRASKA.

CENTRAL CITY, NEB. (9)—The sale of commercial feeds is increasing, although more farmers than ever before are equipped to do their own mixing. The farmers who are good managers are getting ahead; the others are standing still or slipping.—T. B. King.

GRAF, NEB. (9)—Due to poor crops last year there has been no increase in the purchase of ready mixed feeds.—R. C. Chittenden.

LOUP CITY, NEB. (5)—The most of our farmers have ample supplies of home grown feeds and are buying but little in the commercial feed line.—Brown Grain Co.

NELIGH, NEB. (7)—Our farmers are not buying ready mixed feeds to any extent. They are still depending on what they grow at home.—The Neligh Mills.

KEARNEY, NEB. (6)—Feeding has decreased materially from last year, and home grown grains are being largely used.—J. P. Gibbons Gr. Co.

DAVID CITY, NEB. (8)—I think there has been no increase in the use of commercial feeds, although crops have been good the past two years and farmers are better off.—H. O. Schaaf.

HARVARD, NEB. (9)—There has been no change in the demand for ready mixed feeds from what it was a year ago.—Thos. Silken.

SUPERIOR, NEB. (9)—The commercial feed business is slow just now.—Bossemeyer Bros.

RED CLOUD, NEB. (9)—Demand for ready mixed feeds is just about like it was a year ago.—Farmers Elevator.

NORTH DAKOTA.

HANKINSON, NO. DAK. (9)—Our farmers, so far, are not heavy buyers of ready mixed feeds, depending mostly on their home grown grains.—H. J. Schuster.

CASELTON, NO. DAK. (8)—There is about the usual amount of commercial feed being bought to mix with home grown grain and corn that is being shipped in.—Caselton Elev. Co.

CARRINGTON, NO. DAK. (5)—Farmers are buying more of the commercial feeds than ever before, but they depend mostly upon home feed—that is, ground barley and oats.—Farmers Independent Elev. Co.

OHIO.

SIDNEY, O. (2)—Our farmers are using more commercial feeds because it is economy for them to do so.—E. T. Custerbender & Co.

SAINT PARIS, O. (2)—Around here the farmers are depending more heavily upon their home grown grains.—Farmers Gr. & Feed Co.

WAUSEON, O. (1)—Farmers are buying no heavier than they did a year ago. They are largely depending upon their own mix.—Lyon & Greenleaf Co.

BELLEFONTAINE, O. (2)—Instead of buying commercial feeds, our farmers are trying to save all of their soft corn by feeding it.—H. K. Humphrey.

HICKSVILLE, O.—Farmers are buying the usual amount of poultry and dairy feeds but are cutting down heavily on hog feeds.—The Hicksville Grain Co.

GREENVILLE, O. (2)—Our corn is all sample grade on account of moisture and it is being fed locally to the heavy exclusion of ready mixed feeds.—E. A. Grubbs Gr. Co.

TROY, O. (2)—The financial condition of the farmers is not very good and they are using their home grown grain instead of buying commercial feeds.—Martin & Rehmer.

CIRCLEVILLE, O. (6)—Purchases of commercial feeds in our section are heavier than usual, as our farmers are in better financial condition and can finance them.—The Hefner Grain Co.

BLANCHESTER, O. (3)—As our farmers are in a worse financial condition than last year, due to poor crops, they are buying commercial feeds in smaller quantities.—The Dewey Bros. Co.

KENTON, O. (2)—More crops are being made to walk off the farm than ever before, but farmers are not as heavy buyers of ready mixed feeds as they were a year ago.—Clem W. Robinson.

FINDLAY, O. (1)—Commercial feeds are not selling as heavily as usual due to a shortage of money among the farmers. Last year's wheat crop was small, the oats were light, and much of the corn did not mature.—The McMannis M'lg & Gr. Co.

CAMDEN, O. (2)—Farmers are buying more supplemental rations or balancers than a year ago in an effort to use up all of their bad corn. Usually our feeders buy their corn requirements early, holding back their own for use in the spring and summer. The process is now being reversed and there will be a strong spring and summer demand from feeders.—E. C. Elkenberry.

OKLAHOMA.

MARSHALL, OKLA. (5)—Farmers here do not buy commercial feeds except occasionally for an experiment.—J. C. Pearson.

CALUMET, OKLA. (2)—Our farmers are depending almost entirely upon their home grown feeds.—M. C. McCafferty.

FAIRLAND, OKLA. (7)—More commercial feeds are being bought than last year, but farmers are no better off financially.—Gaines Bros. Co.

GEARY, OKLA. (2)—A fair increase is noticeable in the purchase of commercial poultry feeds, but very little, if any, in other lines.—The Geary Mill & Elev. Co.

KINGFISHER, OKLA. (4)—The financial condition of the farmers is better than last year, but they are not increasing the use of ready mixed feeds.—Kingfisher Mill & Elev. Co.

HOBART, OKLA. (3)—Farmers around here are buying more commercial poultry and dairy feeds than heretofore, and they are in better financial shape than they have ever been before.—Shepherd & Son.

MEDFORD, OKLA. (4)—Fifty per cent of our farmers are buying commercial feeds, 25 per cent are using home grown grains and having them ground with some nutrient, and 25 per cent are still feeding catch as catch can.—W. S. Long.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

PARKER, S. D. (8)—Our farmers use very little of the commercial feeds.—Farmers Union Elev. Co.

BRIDGEWATER, S. D. (8)—Commercial feed sales in this territory are lighter than usual.—Shanard Elev. Co.

MITCHELL, S. D. (5)—Feed sales around here are smaller than they were last year.—Betts Grain Co.

FREEMAN, S. D. (9)—Although our farmers are not in quite as good financial condition as a year ago, they are buying about the same amount of ready mixed feeds.—W. H. Bowman.

CANTON, S. D. (9)—There is not much change in the amount of ready mixed feeds being sold, although our farmers are in better financial condition than a year ago.—W. C. Gemmill.

TYNDALL, S. D. (9)—Judging from feed sales and collections, farmers are in no better financial condition than they were a year ago. As a matter of fact, they are buying less of the commercial feeds.—Consumers Supp. Co.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Stockton, Kan., Jan. 7.—Winter wheat is in A1 condition so far.—O. C. Finch.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 15.—Considerable corn is spoiling in fields and cribs.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

Boggs town, Ind., Jan. 14.—Crops are very bad in this locality.—Boggs town Grain & Supply Co., L. C. Burnside, mgr.

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 14.—Our wheat crop seems to be in ideal condition, with plenty of moisture.—Southwest Grain & Commission Co.

Bippus, Ind., Jan. 6.—The quality of the wheat in this section was fair, an average yield of 20 to 25 bus. to the acre. Just as much was sown this fall as last.—Mayer Grain Co.

Gibbon, Minn., Jan. 7.—Quite a little soft corn around here this year; oats were good, and so was barley; wheat and rye were pretty good.—O. N. Johnson Co., Alfred A. Hamann, mgr.

Shaniko, Ore., Jan. 9.—The last two years we have had short crops. This last fall a little more moisture, and six inches of snow at present. Crops not extra so far. Grain did not sprout until about three weeks ago, which is very late for us here.—Shaniko Farmers Elvtr. Co.

St. Anthony, Ind., Jan. 7.—Not much wheat was raised in this county (Dubois) the last few years; there were crop failures every year except corn which this year was a good crop, but half of the crop was damaged last month in the crib on account of rainy, damp weather. Wheat in the fields so far looks fair, if it doesn't freeze out yet, like the last few years.—St. Anthony Mill Co., William J. Hasenour, mgr.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 11.—The growing crop is supposed to have gone into the winter in about as good shape as it is possible to do, and while we hear the expression every few days that there is plenty of moisture in the ground, yet a careful analysis of the rainfall from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1 does not disclose any great surplus compared with previous year. Taking Kansas as a whole, the western third of the state, consisting of 31 counties, or west of Phillips County on the north, and Comanche on the south, has an average rainfall amounting to 6.20 inches, as against 5.40 a year ago. This part of the state has about five million bushel acreage. The middle third, consisting of 37 counties, immediately east of this section, or west of Marshall County on the north and Chautauqua on the south, has an average of practically the same as last year or 7.78 inches against 7.85 a year ago, and the acreage is a little over seven million. The eastern third, where the acreage is less than one million bushels, had

Wheat Movement in December.*

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Galveston .....	.....	.....	1,330,113	1,268,518
Houston .....	.....	.....	297,700	.....
Peoria	134,400	180,800	150,000	201,600
St. Louis	2,099,400	3,070,200	1,199,800	2,288,800
San Francisco	363,133	253,266	.....	.....
Sioux City	98,000	18,000	245,000	114,000
Texas City .....	.....	3,303	.....	.....

Oats Movement in December.*

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Peoria	734,500	347,800	415,900	279,000
St. Louis	959,200	1,668,000	853,600	1,348,000
San Francisco	39,812	29,750	.....	.....
Sioux City	168,000	338,000	306,000	300,000

*Other markets were published in Jan. 8 Journal.

only 8.34 inches as against 14.74 for the same period last year. However, the condition of the ground was such on Sept. 1 that the wheat went in in good shape, with an early start, and has made satisfactory progress. Inasmuch as it covers the ground well, there will likely be little complaint as the result of winds, such as we usually have during the next few weeks.—Shannon Grain Co.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Bippus, Ind., Jan. 6.—Farmers are holding their grain for better market.—Mayer Grain Co.

Dunnell, Minn.—Feeds of all kinds moving slowly. We anticipate a good seed business this coming spring.—Dunnell Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Broken Arrow, Okla., Jan. 13.—Crops are getting to be consumed at home more than they used to be.—G. A. Brown Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Vancouver, B. C.—Exports of all grain, principally wheat, from Vancouver, from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31 were 16,021,785 bus., against 38,023,395 bus. a year ago.

Gibbon, Minn., Jan. 7.—Not much grain is coming in now—all waiting for better prices. A little corn moving now, not much. Most of the wheat and rye is sold.—O. N. Johnson Co., Alfred A. Hamann, mgr.

Amarillo, Tex., Jan. 14.—Our receipts of wheat have been extremely light for several days and does not look like they will pick up very soon unless we have a material improvement in spot values. Ordinary country run milling wheat is being sold at 2½ cents over the May option with 2 cents premium for 13% protein and a cent per quarter up.—Panhandle Grain Corporation.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 11.—We believe that quite a little Illinois corn will be wasted and spoiled before that one-fourth of the crop, which never matured properly, is disposed of. Farmers are watching every day for an opportunity to haul such corn to market but dirt roads have been unfit for passage of loaded wagons most all the time for weeks past, and present indications are that February and not January will prove to be the month in which most of our winter marketing of corn in this section will be accomplished.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 18.—Snow and sleet combined with very low temperatures all over the Panhandle have practically stopped the movement of consignments, and it's being felt by the boys here. The dry weather over a large portion of the Panhandle interfered materially with the sorghum grain crop maturing, and as the result it is very short and any quantity can only be found over close to the New Mexico line. Good maize heads are bringing \$29 delivered common points, and kafir heads at \$26.50. Threshed No. 2 kafir is bringing \$1.43 delivered, and No. 2 yellow milo would be worth about \$1.60.—Dorsey Grain Co.

Corn Movement in December.*

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Galveston .....	.....	.....	856,428	.....
Houston .....	.....	.....	282,857	.....
Peoria	3,287,700	2,550,100	2,035,550	1,341,650
St. Louis	1,740,600	4,400,200	412,000	3,264,371
San Francisco	112,857	171,464	.....	.....
Sioux City	1,436,000	1,886,000	2,295,000	1,307,000

Barley Movement in December.*

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Galveston .....	.....	.....	546,800	.....
Houston .....	.....	.....	50,000	.....
Peoria	283,000	178,800	95,200	82,600
St. Louis	165,200	230,400	38,200	36,800
San Francisco	783,416	700,043	.....	.....
Sioux City	32,000	8,000	32,000	2,000

Grain Market Factors

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat, including flour, last week, compared with the previous week and a year ago as reported by the Broomhall Service:

	Jan. 18, 1930	Jan. 11, 1930	Jan. 19, 1929
American	5,361,000	6,223,000	12,881,000
Argentine	2,729,000	2,282,000	4,206,000
Australian	2,072,000	1,768,000	3,928,000
Indian			
Russian			
Others	784,000	1,176,000	898,000
Total	10,946,000	11,449,000	21,911,000

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the preceding 23 weeks and a year ago:

	1929-30 (24 weeks)	Last week (23 weeks)	1928-29 (24 weeks)
American	150,960,000	145,569,000	306,971,000
Argentine	91,756,000	89,927,000	64,751,000
Australian	24,544,000	22,472,000	38,624,000
Indian	288,000	288,000	288,000
Russian			
Others	36,356,000	35,572,000	29,468,000
Total	303,904,000	292,958,000	440,102,000
Season			914,862,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week compared with the previous week and a year ago, as reported by the Broomhall Service:

	Jan. 18, 1930	Jan. 11, 1930	Jan. 19, 1929
American	56,000	56,000	3,506,000
Argentine	3,313,000	4,051,000	1,579,000
African	76,000	24,000	85,000
Russian			
Others	655,000	1,080,000	102,000
Total	4,100,000	5,221,000	5,272,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the preceding ten weeks and a year ago:

	1929-30 (11 weeks)	Last week (10 weeks)	1928-29 (11 weeks)
American	625,000	569,000	14,989,000
Argentine	37,684,000	34,371,000	41,637,000
Russian	315,000	315,000	8,000
African	3,460,000	3,384,000	3,599,000
Others	11,713,000	11,058,000	1,972,000
Total	53,797,000	49,697,000	62,205,000
Season			270,604,000

World's Oats Exports.

Exports of oats last week compared with the previous week and a year ago, as reported by the Broomhall Service were:

	Jan. 18, 1930	Jan. 11, 1930	Jan. 19, 1929
American	69,000	50,000	223,000
Argentine	625,000	531,000	1,095,000
Russian			
Others	1,100,000	1,040,000	250,000
Total	1,794,000	1,621,000	1,568,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1 compared with the preceding 23 weeks and a year ago:

	1929-30 (24 weeks)	Last week (23 weeks)	1928-29 (24 weeks)
American	3,228,000	3,151,000	12,408,000
Argentine	5,542,000	4,917,000	4,966,000
Russian			
Others	15,844,000	14,744,000	5,450,000
Total	24,614,000	22,820,000	23,824,000
Season			193,908,000

Chicago Grain Stocks.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased 133,000 bu.; corn, 394,000 bu.; oats, 127,000 bu. and rye, 89,000 bu. Barley increased 6,000 bu. Details follow, last three figures omitted, except in the totals:

	Public	Private	*Totals	Last year
Wheat	11,110	11,441	22,551,000	12,205,000
Corn	520	2,013	2,603,000	8,661,000
Oats	474	3,973	4,447,000	2,738,000
Rye	3,914	1,295	9,699,000	2,329,000
Barley		378	378,000	1,085,000

*Includes 1,083,000 bu. wheat, 70,000 bu. corn, and 1,483,000 bu. rye afloat.

Contract Grain Stocks.

Contract stocks of wheat in public elevators at Chicago decreased 52,000 bu. last week and corn increased 23,000 bu. Details follow:

	Week	Last week	Last year
Wheat	10,950,000	11,002,000	6,837,000
Corn	520,000	497,000	3,599,000
Oats	468,000	498,000	222,000
Rye	2,914,000	3,909,000	695,000

Visible Supply of Grain.

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats by weeks, with comparisons:

	1929	1928	1927	1926
Oct. 19.	192,796,000	129,763,000	85,002,000	71,389,000
Oct. 26.	192,796,000	133,224,000	88,290,000	72,034,000
Nov. 2.	194,215,000	134,244,000	88,684,000	72,431,000
Nov. 9.	191,821,000	133,921,000	90,783,000	73,628,000
Nov. 16.	191,292,000	135,254,000	89,721,000	72,558,000
Nov. 23.	186,990,000	134,609,000	91,117,000	72,944,000
Nov. 30.	184,602,000	136,777,000	91,036,000	70,722,000
Dec. 7.	182,489,000	135,101,000	88,813,000	66,192,000
Dec. 14.	181,977,000	136,288,000	88,890,000	65,776,000
Dec. 21.	181,156,000	137,407,000	87,621,000	64,970,000
Dec. 28.	178,107,000	138,743,000	85,577,000	63,506,000
Jan. 4.	175,518,000	138,091,000	84,019,000	61,151,000
Jan. 11.	172,207,000	134,348,000	82,102,000	59,854,000
Jan. 18.	168,583,000	130,829,000	79,515,000	57,864,000

	1929	1928	1927	1926
Oct. 19.	3,894,000	2,146,000	18,609,000	18,631,000
Oct. 26.	3,643,000	1,284,000	20,574,000	22,258,000
Nov. 2.	2,237,000	2,030,000	22,080,000	26,232,000
Nov. 9.	2,582,000	3,034,000	22,440,000	29,273,000
Nov. 16.	2,414,000	3,806,000	20,473,000	30,103,000
Nov. 23.	2,419,000	5,025,000	20,125,000	29,965,000
Nov. 30.	3,267,000	6,419,000	19,216,000	28,699,000
Dec. 7.	3,864,000	9,670,000	19,363,000	29,289,000
Dec. 14.	5,390,000	12,073,000	20,329,000	30,347,000
Dec. 21.	6,735,000	16,174,000	23,214,000	32,173,000
Dec. 28.	7,643,000	17,146,000	27,034,000	34,712,000
Jan. 4.	9,892,000	18,832,000	28,673,000	36,066,000
Jan. 11.	12,143,000	20,182,000	28,570,000	37,065,000
Jan. 18.	13,196,000	22,156,000	27,701,000	38,161,000

	1929	1928	1927	1926
Oct. 19.	29,891,000	14,742,000	24,411,000	47,419,000
Oct. 26.	30,799,000	14,350,000	23,857,000	48,097,000
Nov. 2.	30,155,000	14,472,000	23,541,000	48,030,000
Nov. 9.	30,393,000	14,190,000	23,540,000	48,154,000
Nov. 16.	29,011,000	14,532,000	23,258,000	48,391,000
Nov. 23.	27,004,000	14,463,000	23,230,000	48,365,000
Nov. 30.	27,534,000	13,295,000	23,252,000	48,288,000
Dec. 7.	27,501,000	12,263,000	22,329,000	45,693,000
Dec. 14.	28,024,000	12,534,000	21,854,000	45,023,000
Dec. 21.	27,743,000	13,053,000	21,817,000	45,327,000
Dec. 28.	27,350,000	12,968,000	21,907,000	44,927,000
Jan. 4.	26,946,000	13,468,000	21,672,000	45,117,000
Jan. 11.	26,691,000	13,032,000	20,580,000	45,967,000
Jan. 18.	26,127,000	12,996,000	20,522,000	45,619,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

The consumption of wheat indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on July 1....	86,055,000	33,765,000	15,533,000
Receipts July 1 to Jan. 11	330,920,000	399,332,000	369,530,000
Shipments July 1 to Jan. 11	208,577,000	226,674,000	230,489,000
Stocks on Jan. 11....	134,298,000	110,175,000	61,360,000
Consumption July 1 to Jan. 11....	74,110,000	96,248,000	93,214,000

Oats Stocks and Consumption.

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Aug. 1....	5,043,000	1,148,000	8,892,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to Jan. 11	87,573,000	82,650,000	81,469,000
Shipments Aug. 1 to Jan. 11	56,453,000	47,661,000	48,835,000
Stocks on Jan. 11....	21,679,000	10,166,000	17,459,000
Consumption Aug. 1 to Jan. 11....	13,626,000	25,971,000	24,076,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Nov. 2....	1,599,000	1,052,000	18,088,000
Receipts Nov. 2 to Jan. 11	62,334,000	85,670,000	66,924,000
Shipments Nov. 2 to Jan. 11	28,953,000	31,348,000	34,042,000
Stocks on Jan. 11....	10,426,000	15,221,000	26,405,000
Consumption Nov. 2 to Jan. 11....	24,554,000	40,153,000	24,567,000

The Cornstalk Products Co. has reconstructed and enlarged its mill at Danville, Ill., to turn out 50 to 60 tons a day of finished pulp for shipment to factories making bond, book, glassine and other high grade papers. If the supply of cornstalks runs short the company will process baled sugar cane fiber.

Market Factors.

A BUYER of United States oats in Cuba writes that they are now getting a good quality oats grown in Chile at a price equal to or less than the Illinois variety can be laid down there for.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

FOREIGN BUYING of American grain has been adversely affected by the financial situation abroad, such as numerous business failures in Germany, and the collapse of the Hatry companies in England with \$150,000,000 liabilities.

THE INCREASE in the open interest in wheat in January may be interpreted the same as the large December interest in rye, as an indication that there being no demand abroad holders are selling the grain in the Chicago pit, where buyers can always be found, at an adequate concession.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 11.—The big influence exerted by taking wheat prices from the realm of economics to that of politics, with the subsequent headline propaganda, has resulted in the withdrawal of some of the most important factors of supply and demand as market influences. Importing and exporting countries are laying more than ordinary stress on grain prices this year and the result is a drab and colorless market. The Continent has shown no interest in North American wheat, and the spasmodic inquiry from the United Kingdom has been very disappointing to holders. New business the past week totaled only about two thousand tons worked from Columbia River ports to the United Kingdom.—Portland Grain Exchange.

Edison on Government in Business.

Thos. A. Edison in an interview by Crowther recently said:

"The government never really goes into business, for it never makes ends meet. And that is the first requisite of business. It just mixes a little business with a whole lot of politics, and no-one ever gets a chance to find out what is really going on. I feel so strongly on the government keeping out of business that if I had my way the postoffice would be privately managed by contract; all the government should have is an efficient inspection bureau."

Rye Movement in December.*

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts 1929	Receipts 1928	Shipments 1929	Shipments 1928
Peoria	1,200	14,400		8,400
St. Louis		233,000	3,900	1,300
Sioux City	2,000	18,000		

U. S. Grains in Canada.

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports the following amount of U. S. grain in store on Jan. 10, 1930:

	Jan. 10, 1930	Jan. 3, 1930	Jan. 11, 1929
Wheat	8,092,153	8,160,685	6,023,488
Oats	3,451,571	3,630,258	532,243
Barley	942,003	954,503	649,039
Rye	2,725,578	2,097,704	1,411,335
Corn	195,913	230,208	675,372
Total	15,347,218	15,073,358	9,293,517

Canadian Grain in U. S.

The following table exhibits the quantities of bonded grain stored in the United States reported last week compared with previous week and one year ago:

	Jan. 18, 1930	Jan. 11, 1930	Jan. 19, 1929
Wheat	34,833,000	35,112,000	34,522,000
Oats	698,000	700,000	864,000
Rye	431,000	431,000	270,000
Barley	3,009,000	3,007,000	3,475,000

Trade Practice conferences will be held under the auspices of the Millers National Federation at Minneapolis, Wichita, St. Louis and Toledo.

Spain by royal decree prohibited the importation of corn from Jan. 14, except on boats already cleared from port, to protect the country's economic interests.

Wheat Price Forecast of Kansas College.

The extension service of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan., under date of Jan. 10 gave out the following summary of the wheat situation:

Prices working to higher levels on an erratically fluctuating market seems most probable for the next 30 to 40 days.

Before the war it was unusual for prices to be lower at the forepart of February than they were the last of December. Frequently the price advance was more than sufficient for carrying costs. Since the war the trend has not been so distinctly upward from December to January. There has been a change in seasonal marketing tendencies and apparently a closer tie-up between the future and the cash markets.

Cash prices in December were only a few cents more than in December, 1928, while future prices were 12 to 15 cents above futures in December of last year.

Prices in December, 1928, apparently were too high on the basis of the two-year world production and the prospect at that time for large crops in the southern hemisphere. This resulted in severe declines just before harvest. A normal price level for December and January based on the world supply and carryover rather than on last year's prices indicates higher cash prices.

In years of small southern hemisphere production following large United States and world production the tendency is for a substantial price rise from December to January and February. Available estimates of southern hemisphere production indicate that the crop will be less than the normal. In such years it is not unusual for April and May prices to be higher than January or February prices. Prices are low but are still above last year and a 5 to 8 per cent rise is all that may be expected.

Wheat for May delivery at Chicago closed Jan. 9 when the forecast was made, at \$1.32½, and within a week had dropped to \$1.26½. With strange perversity the market moves in the direction opposite to that predicted by the collegians. Whom did they mislead?

Farm Board Member Paid \$50,000 for Market Forecast?

Charges against Carl Williams, a member of the Federal Farm Board, made by C. L. Stealey, a former manager of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Ass'n, that the pool lost much money in cotton speculation due to the influence of Mr. Williams, are denied by the present manager.

Stealey said Williams claimed he could accurately foretell the cotton market.

Senator Heflin read in senate com'te letters from three members of the Pool stating that "it is generally believed that Carl Williams received \$50,000 from the Oklahoma Ass'n for marketing information," that "members were persuaded by Sam L. Morley, general manager of the Pool, to hold their cotton against their own judgment." Morley declared the charges to be false.

A New Quotation Recorder.

Following the activity of the Remington Arms Co. in pushing the introduction of a greatly improved device for the mechanical recording of market quotations on blackboards, as described in the Journal Nov. 25, page 667, the Western Union Telegraph Co. has hastened the perfection of a device of its own for the same purpose, and controlled thru the Teleregister Corporation.

The Teleregister board has four changeable quotations for each stock or commodity, opening, high, low and last or latest. Every change is made by the operator at the Board of Trade or Stock Exchange, not only for the latest quotation, but for the high and low, instantly, the employees in the broker's office having nothing to do with it.

The operator recording the grain quotations on the machine in the central office at Chicago simultaneously controls the blackboards in St. Louis, Minneapolis and elsewhere by a direct wire.

The Teleregister has a dull black background with white numerals. Fractions are shown in orange color full size figures. The board is rented, the charge in New York, the only city in which it has been installed being \$450 per month for 150 stocks, additional stocks \$2.50 per month, each.

The next city on the list of those to be equipped with a new board is Chicago, and arrangements are being made to supply the new service in 16 other large cities. In New York 42 firms have installed the service.

Approves the Merger.

Grain Dealers Journal: Congratulations on the merging of your paper with the Grain World. You have my best wishes for a huge success. I enjoy reading your paper better than most any I get.—Leo Potishman, Fort Worth, Tex.

Grain Dealers Journal: I notice a news item stating that you have consolidated the Grain Dealers Journal and the Grain World. Permit me to wish you every success in this move. I have enjoyed reading your magazine very much.—Fred H. Clutton, sec'y Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.

A Polish grain export syndicate has been organized in Poznan under the style of "Union of Grain Exporters of Poland" to undertake the organization of exports and the distribution of export bounties offered by the Government, the Department of Commerce is informed in a report from Clayton Lane, American Commercial Attache in Warsaw. All the more important agricultural ass'ns and grain dealers are members of the syndicate.

Activities of the Federal Trade Commission.

The continuation of the Federal Trade Commission to hold hearings under the title of "Trade Practice Conferences," throws an entirely new light on the value of membership in national, state, sectional, or speciality organizations.

Where a "conference" is fairly represented by any industry, and where the "conference" approves a set of Trade-Practice rules and regulations—which set of rules and regulations are afterwards endorsed by the Commission, everyone in that industry is bound by said rules and regulations.

This generally adopted order of business spells two advance strides: (1) The elimination of the indiscriminate or shrewdly-crooked operators, and (2) greater membership in all organizations, as well as better participation and co-operation among members.

A bushel measure is 2,150.42 cubic inches, or 18½ ins. internal diameter by 8 inches deep.

Death of Hugh S. Greig.

Hugh Scott Greig, one of the best known of the pioneer grain shippers of Iowa and Minnesota, died Dec. 29 at his home in Estherville, Ia. He had been ill since April and his death was due to progressive muscular atrophy.

Mr. Greig was born Apr. 3, 1867, at Toronto, Ont., the son of Ebenezer and Mary Scott Greig, natives of Scotland. At the age of 7 the family removed to Mitchell, Ia., and in 1893 he moved to Chamberlain, S. D., where in 1895 he was married, removing the same year to Emery, S. D., where they resided until July, 1904.

His association with G. Zeeman began in 1895 in the lumber business, but since locating in Estherville they dealt exclusively in grain. He owned a line of elevators on the C. R. I. & P. R. R., operating for many years as Greig & Zeeman. On the death of Mr. Zeeman his son joined him in the business in August, 1922, and the firm name since has been Greig & Son.

After cremation at Minneapolis the ashes were interred in Oak Hill Cemetery, Estherville, beside his daughter, Marie, with simple ceremonies, at his request.

Altho a plain spoken man Mr. Greig was highly esteemed by those who knew him best. He is survived by his wife, Bess Stearns Greig, and his son, John.



Hugh S. Greig, Estherville, Ia.
Deceased.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	Jan. 12	Jan. 13	Jan. 14	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 18	Jan. 20	Jan. 21
WHEAT.														
Chicago	131½	132¼	132½	129½	130¾	128½	129½	128	126½	126½	127½	127½	127½	128½
Kansas City	124½	125½	125	122½	123¼	121½	122½	121½	119½	119½	120½	120½	120½	121½
St. Louis	130½	131½	131	128	128¾	127½	128½	127½	125½	125½	126½	126½	126½	127½
Minneapolis	131½	131½	132½	129¾	130½	128½	129½	128½	127½	127	127½	127½	127½	128½
Duluth (Durum)	120¾	121¾	121	118	119	117½	118¾	117¾	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	117¾
Winnipeg	141	141½	141½	138¼	139¼	137½	137¾	135½	132½	132½	133½	133½	133½	134¾
Milwaukee	131½	132¼	132½	129¼	130¾	129½	129¾	128½	126½	126½	127½	127½	127½	128½
CORN.														
Chicago	94	94¾	96	94½	95½	95¾	95¾	94	92¾	93¼	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Kansas City	90¾	91¾	93	91½	92½	92½	92½	90¾	89¾	90¼	90½	90½	90½	90½
St. Louis	94¾	95	96½	95½	96¾	96¾	96¾	95½	93¾	94¼	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Milwaukee	94¾	94¾	96	95	95½	95½	95½	94¾	92¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
OATS.														
Chicago	48¾	48¾	49¾	48¾	49	48½	48¾	48¼	47½	47½	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Minneapolis	45½	46	46½	45½	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¼	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Winnipeg	63½	63¾	63	61¾	62¾	61¾	62½	61	59¾	56¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Milwaukee	47¾	48¾	49¼	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	48¼	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
RYE.														
Chicago	100¾	100¾	100¾	99¾	99	99¼	99½	98	94¾	92¾	95	95	95	95½
Minneapolis	96½	96¾	97½	95¾	95¾	94	94½	92¾	91	88	89½	89½	89½	90¾
Duluth	96¼	97½	96¾	95	95½	94½	95	93¾	91	88½	89¾	90½	90½	90¾
Winnipeg	97	96¾	96¾	94¾	95½	93½	95½	93¾	91¼	85½	86½	87½	87½	89¾
BARLEY.														
Minneapolis	61¼	61¾	61¾	60	61	59¾	59¾	57¾	57¾	56½	57¼	57¾	57¾	57¾
Winnipeg	65½	65½	65½	64¾	66½	64¾	65¼	63	61¼	57¾	58½	58½	58½	59
BRAN, MARCH.														
St. Louis, bid.	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.75	28.75	28.50	28.40	28.00	27.75	27.50	27.25	27.25	27.25
GRAY SHORTS, MARCH.														
St. Louis, bid.	31.00	31.30	31.00	31.25	31.15	31.50	31.15	30.90	30.60	30.55	30.55	29.75	29.75	29.75

Consolidations of Country Elevators

Business mergers, once frowned upon, then tolerated, and now encouraged as a direct move in the interests of efficiency have come to the grain trade thru economic necessity. When question arises as to whether two firms are going to continue to operate with inadequate returns until both are badly crippled and forced out of business, or merge their interests for common benefit, the latter usually wins. Mergers of grain firms bring about savings in operating costs and better service to the community. Business sense declares savings are necessary to business profit.

In many sections of the country, grain territories which were highly profitable a decade ago have so changed in their methods and character of products that grain dealers have awakened to find the volume of grain receipts

so reduced it cannot support the existing number of elevators under separate management.

The obvious answer in such cases is consolidation or outright purchase of competing interests to the point where the volume of business obtainable can support the facilities employed. Such consolidations are good for the farmers as well as the community, for in the end it is the farmers who have to support the elevators and it is less expensive to support a few efficiently operated elevators than to support many poorly managed houses.

Illinois has long had more country elevators than was needed to handle the average crop, in fact, the state had 2,002 country elevators last September. Among other consolidations of Illinois grain firms recently noticed in our news columns were the following:

ILLINOIS CONSOLIDATIONS.

Buckingham—Quaker Oats Co. bot elevator from LaSalle Cash Grain Co.

Steward—Steward Grn. & Lbr. Co. bot Nelson Grn. Co.'s elevator.

Annawan—Federal Grn. Co. bot Farm. Grn. & Sup. Co.'s elevator.

Mineral—Federal Grn. Co. bot an elevator.

Atkinson—Federal Grn. Co. bot an elevator.

Assumption—Assumption Elvtr. Co. leased for five years Assumption Grn. Co.'s elevator, Farmers Grn. Co.'s elevator, and the Lacharite Grn. Co.'s elevator.

West Union—M. H. Matteson bot B. F. Poorman Estate elevator.

Kenney, Ill.—Kenney Elvtr. Co., elevators at Kenney and at Jenkins Station were consolidated with Lukenbill & McBride elevators at Kenney, and at Midland City.

Latest among the consolidations in the country elevator business of Illinois is the combining of interests by the Collins Grain Co. and the Tuscola Grain Co. of Tuscola, Ill., under the name of Douglas County Grain Co. The Collins Grain Co. operated one elevator at Tuscola, two at Hayes, which is the first station north, and one at Galton, the first station south. The Tuscola Grain Co. operated two elevators at Tuscola, one on the Illinois Central and one on the C. & E. I. R. R.

E. J. Collins, whose experience in the grain business of Illinois dates back over a period of 30 years, formed the Collins Grain Co. with his son, Oscar, in the spring of 1923 and bought the cribbed elevator on the B. & O. at Tuscola from the F. E. Rose Grain Co. Prior to that time Mr. Collins and his son were operating an elevator at Arthur, and for a time they continued to operate both plants. Physical obstacles encouraged them to dispose of the elevator at Arthur late in 1923 and take over the two elevators at Hayes from John C. Koehn, thus grouping their grain interests. Shortly thereafter they purchased the F. W. De Hart

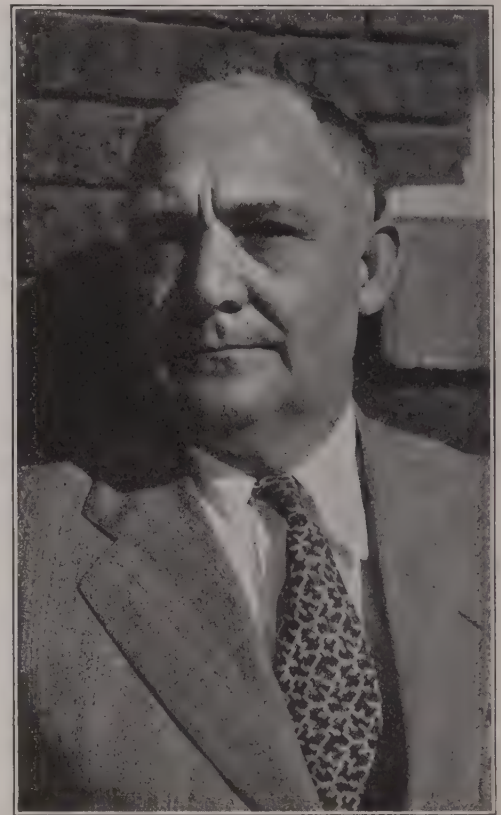
plant at Galton and added it to their line.

Ernest Orendorff of Mattoon, with Wilbur Goodspeed, acquired the Illinois Central and C. & E. I. elevators at Tuscola from Chambers & Foote in 1920, and placed W. A. Hopkins in charge, operating under the name of Tuscola Grain Co. This company operated with no changes other than the purchase of Wilbur Goodspeed's interest by Ernest Orendorff, until the consolidation with the Collins Grain Co., to form the Douglas County Grain Co., which was effected Jan. 1.

In the consolidation Ed Collins, who has spent 33 active years in the grain business, retired from active management, tho retaining his interest as did Ernest Orendorff, who operates the Big 4 Elevator Co. at Mattoon. Oscar A. Collins became general manager. Wilbur Hopkins was placed in charge of the Tuscola plants, W. H. H. Reeder was made manager of the elevators at Hayes, and F. E. Rose took charge of the plant at Galton. The main office was established in the office formerly operated by the Collins Grain Co. at Tuscola.



Oscar A. Collins, Tuscola, Ill.
Gen. Mgr. Douglas County Grain Co.



Wilbur A. Hopkins, Tuscola, Ill.
Mgr. Douglas County Grain Co.

Three Elevators of the Douglas County Grain Co. at Tuscola, Ill.



60,000-bu. Elevator on the B. & O. R. R. 40,000-bu. Elevator on the C. & E. I. R. R. 20,000-bu. Elevator on the I. C. R. R.

The new organization, operating the six elevators is capitalized at \$100,000.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: The Tuscola interests of the Douglas County Grain Co. consist of:

A 60,000 bu. cribbed elevator on the B. & O. R. R. right in the heart of town, where the principal thoroughfare passes by its office door. This is a modern plant in every detail with electric power, two legs, corn sheller and cleaner, pneumatic truck lifts, crib space which can be used for either corn or oats, and a mill addition where Co-Gra-Co products are manufactured, and feed grinding is done. The Co-Gra-Co products are pancake flour breakfast food and poultry and livestock feeds, on which the company enjoys wide distribution.

A 20,000 bu. cribbed elevator is located on the Illinois Central. This likewise is equipped with electric power and modern handling equipment. The 40,000 bu. cribbed elevator on the C. & E. I. R. R. is still operated with a gasoline engine. Both of these houses are used for storage only under the new arrangement.

The active house at Hayes has capacity for 60,000 bus. and is of cribbed construction with modern handling equipment including electric

power, three legs, a sheller, a cleaner, a pneumatic truck lift, and other equipment. North of it is a 50,000 bu. cribbed elevator which is used principally for storing oats and corn.

Ed Collins had a reputation for operating good elevators and when he took over the De Hart elevator at Galton in 1925 he tore out most of the antiquated equipment and put in new. This house is of cribbed construction with capacity for 25,000 bus. of small grains and 50,000 bus. of corn or oats in a crib annex. It has three legs, electric power, a cleaner, a sheller, an automatic scale and other modern equipment.

THE MERGER of these properties in one company and under one management is a direct result of the reduction in the available volume of grain raised in the Tuscola territory. Approximately 75% of the land is worked by tenant farmers, whose absentee landlords are principally interested in the production of corn year after year and in annual rental checks. This condition so depleted the farms that land which once raised 75 and 80 bus. of corn to the acre is today unable to produce more than 30.

Farmers working their own land turned to cattle, hogs and poultry and divided their acreage, putting a portion of it in clover and soy beans. This reduced the acreage of corn and at the same time increased the local demand for feeding purposes. Tenant farmers followed the same methods in each case where the landlord could be persuaded it was for his best interests. Last year Tuscola shipped 117 cars of livestock to Indianapolis alone.

A few years ago a canning company built a sweet corn canning plant at Tuscola and contracted 2,000 acres of land to supply its needs. This further reduced the available volume of grain. Obviously something had to be done.

This condition is not peculiar to Tuscola. It has developed in other parts of eastern Illinois during the past few years. In the same general territory as Tuscola this plan for relief was followed by the merging of the two elevators at Pierson under one management, two at Atwood, two at Garrett, three at Arcola, two at Filson, two at Hindsboro and two at Pesotum. Arthur and Hindsboro are among the most recent. At Arthur the Farmers Grain Co. was organized to take over the plants of Paul Kuhn, Lon Davis and Mr. Buckner and all three of them were placed under the management of Lawrence Pittman. At Hindsboro, Grant Crawford and T. C. Hamman combined their interests in the Hindsboro Grain Co. Mr. Hamman is also interested in the plants at Filson, Arcola, Kemp and Chesterville.

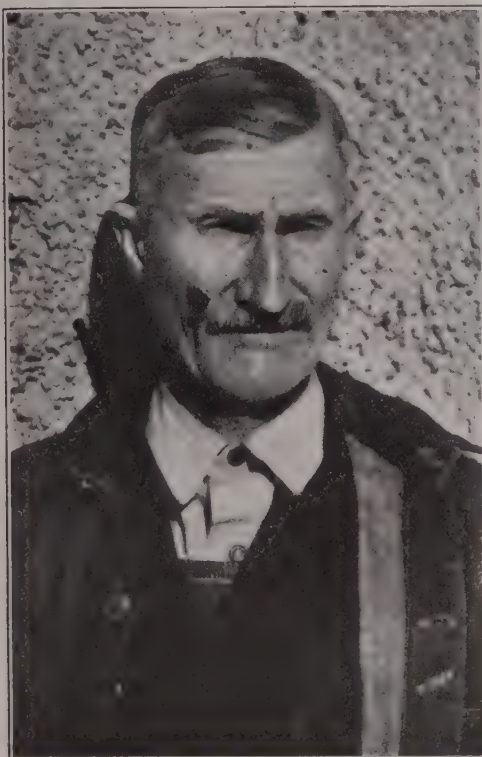
That necessity is forcing mergers of elevator interests in other parts of the state is manifested by the examples at Assumption and Warrensburg. At Assumption the Assumption Elevator Co. was formed by C. C. Corzine, H. B. Lacharite and L. A. Tripp last fall to lease the elevators of the Assumption Grain

Co., the Farmers Grain Co., and the Lacharite Grain Co., which takes in all three plants at Assumption and one in adjacent territory. At Warrensburg the elevators of the Beall Grain Co. and the E. W. Jokisch Co. were purchased by the Le Grand Grain Co. of Decatur and placed under one management. They will operate as Warrensburg Grain Co. with office at Decatur.

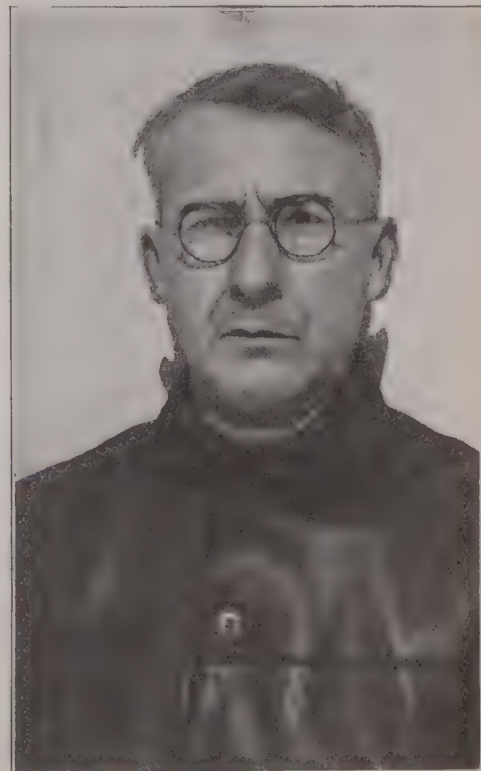
What the principals in the Douglas County Grain Co. at Tuscola have to say bears directly upon the advantages of mergers where an overbuilt condition among the elevators exists:

O. A. COLLINS, general manager: The owners of the individual elevators are uniting for the common good of themselves and the community. It is important that they reduce the overhead expenses, which were becoming a burden, and this is the main cause of the change. Changing conditions impels us to get together.

W. A. HOPKINS, manager at Tuscola: According to careful estimates this merger should enable us to eliminate several thousand dollars a year from our overhead. One house can handle all the corn that comes in and the flow of grain at any one time is hardly such as to require opening of the other houses to take care of it. The other houses will serve their purpose for storage of our own grain. A considerable amount can be cut off our overhead by



W. H. H. Reeder, Hayes, Ill.
Mgr. Douglas County Grain Co.



F. E. Rose, Galton, Ill.
Mgr. Douglas County Grain Co.

Three Elevators of the Douglas County Grain Co. at Nearby Stations.



50,000-bu. North Elevator and 60,000-bu. South Elevator at Hayes, Ill. 75,000-bu. Elevator at Galton, Ill.

operation of only one house when only one is needed and shifting of our employees so as to use their time to best advantage. We can operate with a smaller staff under one management than we could when both companies were running.

W. H. H. REEDER, manager at Hayes: Combining of interests of both companies under one head will enable us to save a lot on operating costs and we will be able to get along with less help because we can shift our employees among the elevators to advantage.

F. E. ROSE, manager at Galton: We can undoubtedly save a lot of expense, since we will not have to spend so much to keep inactive houses in operation for other than storage purposes, and we can shift our employees among our three stations, as required.

A sidelight is the remarks of James L. Bush, who started in the grain brokerage business at Tuscola in July of 1898, was among the first to start broadcasting the markets over his own broadcasting station, and is well and favorably known by grain dealers throughout Illinois and western Indiana. Mr. Bush said:

IT IS AS IMPORTANT for a farmer to know that his grain dealer is financially sound as it is for him to know that his bank is financially sound. I cannot help but believe the welding of local grain interests in the Douglas County Grain Co. will prove of benefit to the farmers as well as to the men directly involved.

Regardless of how many elevators may be operating in a territory the farmers have to support them. Certainly it will not cost the farmers so much where there is only one overhead to be supported as where there are two or three. At the same time it puts the one company in a more prosperous condition so that it can keep its plants in prime working condition and give the farmers better service than would otherwise be possible.

That the farmers demand service is manifested in the remarks of Frank Corray at Urbana, who does a large business in coal. During the course of a recent visit he said: "You would be surprised at the number of farmers who own their own teams and wagons, or trucks, yet ask us to deliver coal to their homes. On bad days they are not disposed to get out on what may be icy roads and streets, and on good days they have something else they want to do. Our volume of deliveries to farm homes has been steadily increasing and our volume of sales to farmers at our yards is falling off."

Mergers are no longer confined to big business. The small business institutions have fallen equally under its spell. Some will look upon them with misgivings but the advantages are so numerous for both the business men and their patrons that the movement may be expected to gain many new converts. We may reasonably expect to see greater prosperity among the country elevator operators thru this means of correcting the overbuilt condition existing in many sections.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Jan. 28-30.—Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Shrine Temple first two days, Hotel Savery third day, Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 5. Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, Detroit-Leland Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

Feb. 4-6. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D., with post convention trip to Winnipeg Feb. 7.

Feb. 11-13. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, at Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 19-21. Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 20-21.—Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Binghamton, N. Y., mid-winter convention.

May 22-24. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

Oct. 12. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-15. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 14. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

The Burlington Elevator at Omaha

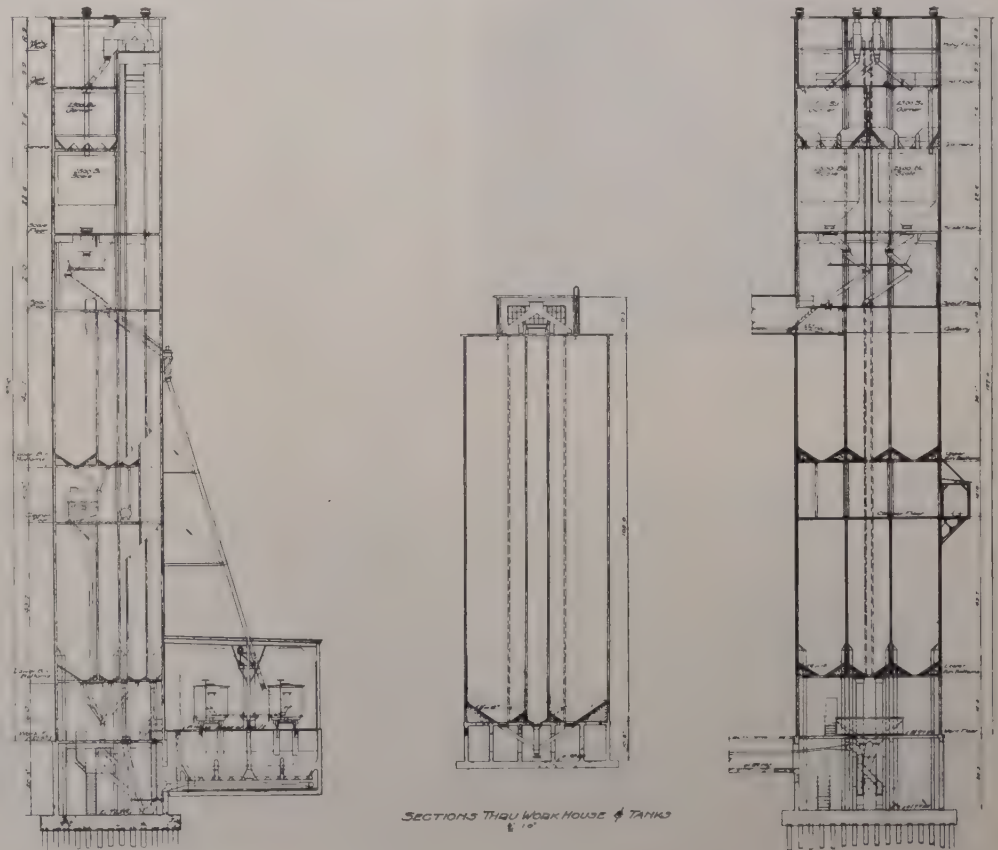
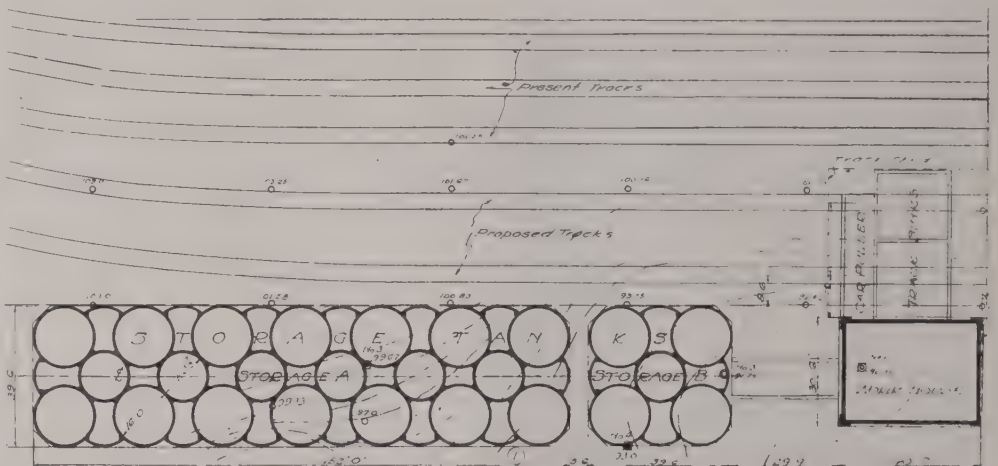
Engineers designing a grain elevator for use in connection with an industry are called upon to exercise all their ingenuity in order to obtain from the plant all the varied service desired at the minimum cost of construction and operation.

The problem before Horner & Wyatt in designing the elevator for the Omaha Flour Mills Co., at Omaha, Neb., and known as the Burlington Elevator, was to create a plant that would be suitable for classifying and blending grain for milling purposes and for transacting a commercial grain business.

The result is a unique tank arrangement, with a large number of medium and small bins, ample storage capacity with good facility for transfer business, a house that will handle a large volume in rush seasons and that can be operated with a skeleton crew in the off season.

The structure consists of a head house and several concrete tanks containing an aggregate storage of 700,000 bus., making the total storage of the Omaha Flour Mills Co. in excess of 1,000,000 bus. Eighteen of the bins are 16 ft. inside diameter, and 23 are interstice bins, all 105 ft. high. Under the tanks is a full basement on the pile foundation. Over the tanks for their full length is a gallery 20 ft. wide. Both basement and gallery are connected with the head house, and a structural steel bridge 220 ft. long connects the head house to the old elevator.

The larger round tanks are spaced part in two rows, and between the rows are 7 round tanks 14 ft., 3 7/8 ins., inside diameter, besides the 23 irregular interstice bins. One nest of 5 tanks is separated from the main structure 5 ft., 6 ins., the entire tank structure extend-



Bin Plan and Sections thru work House and Tanks of 700,000-bu. Elevator of Omaha Flour Mills Co., at Omaha, Neb.
[See facing page.]

ing 191 ft., 6 ins., for a width of 39 ft., 6 ins. Under the tanks is a 30-in. belt conveyor driven by a 20-h.p. G. E. motor with Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive and a Webster style "G" Tripper.

THE WORK HOUSE is 30x40 ft., 217 ft. high, and contains 27 bins. The two legs in the work house have 84x24 in. head pulleys, and 30x24 foot pulleys, the drive from the 75-h.p. motors being thru Link-Belt Speed Reducers and roller chain. Solenoid brakes on these motors act as back-stops.

From the spouting floor a loading-out spout extends thru the track shed to the cars. Under the top story of the cupola are two 2,700-bu. garners, over two 2,500-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scales. Under the scales is the spouting floor, with spouts reaching the upper tier of bins over the cleaner floor. These bins are 42 ft., 11 ins. deep, and under the 15-ft. cleaner floor are the lower tier of bins 43 ft., 7 ins. deep.

The work house is equipped with one No. 415 Eureka Armored Warehouse Separator and one Eureka Wheat Washer and Drier. An employees' elevator of the belt type extends from basement to machinery floor at top of cupola. All the machinery in the house was manufactured by the Webster Mfg. Co.

THE TRACK SHED is 42x30 ft., 9 ins. and houses two tracks, each having one sink over a 36-in. receiving conveyor belt to legs, driven by a 7½-h.p. motor, with the Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive. Adjacent to the track pits is a Weller Mfg. Co. drum type car puller with a 25-h.p. hoist type motor. Two Clark-Beatty automatic standard double power shovels unload the grain from the cars after the grain doors are lifted by the two Chandler Grain Door Pullers.

The Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. built this elevator and installed the machinery.

Farm Board Activities.

THE NORTHWESTERN Grain Ass'n is to complete its final organization at Minneapolis Jan. 24.

AT DULUTH W. G. Kellogg, general manager of the government wheat pool, has arranged for 3,500,000 bus. of elevator room for grain its subsidiaries are buying in the Northwest.

A SUBSIDIARY of the Farmers National Grain Co. bot two cars of No. 1 northern wheat at Minneapolis Jan. 14 at \$1.25, which is the loan price. This was grain arriving from the country.

THE FARM Board has granted the National Order Buying Co., Chicago, a loan of \$200,000 for the purchase and operation of stockyards, and an additional \$100,000 for merchandising into other terminal markets.

THEODORE MACKLIN, agricultural economist of the University of Wisconsin, has been employed by the Federal Farm Board to spread propaganda in Florida, Southern California and Texas in favor of pooling.

THE FARM BOARD on Jan. 13 issued instructions to farmers to eat their butter themselves instead of selling it. It has been discovered that many farmers are selling their butter and buying oleomargarine for family use.

THE NATIONAL CHEESE Producers Federation, Plymouth, Wis., has been granted a loan of \$150,000 for merchandising and another loan not exceeding \$300,000, supplementing loans from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, St. Paul, to enable the ass'n to advance to its producer members up to, but not exceeding, 75% of the market value.

THE VALLEY OF Virginia Milk Producers Ass'n, Harrisonburg, Va., has been granted a loan of \$50,000 for the expansion of the ass'n's physical facilities, the loan to be secured by a first mortgage covering all properties.

THE FARMERS National Grain Co.'s executive com'te met Jan. 15 and the directors and officers Jan. 17 and 18 at Chicago, to discuss policies. It is claimed that purchase of stock in the company has been made or is contemplated by 23 farm organizations.

THE KANSAS City branch of the U. S. government grain pool has bot more than 100,000 bus. of corn at 12½ to 13 cents under May, hedging the purchases in the futures market, and storing the corn, for which purpose 500,000 bus. of elevator room has been contracted.

THE GOVERNMENT national grain pool is buying wheat and corn in several markets without regard to the clause in the Capper-Dickinson Act limiting dealing in non-member grain to 50 per cent. The corporation's purchases of grain to arrive and arriving at the terminals have been so small relatively to the volume handled for members by the subsidiaries of the government pool that its officers are satisfied they have nowhere near reached the 50 per cent limit. They are not discriminating in any way at present between grain bought of members and non-members. On Saturday, Jan. 18, the Chicago division, the Rural Grain Co., managed by E. V. Maltby, raised its bid from \$1.18, the loan level, to \$1.20 for No. 1 hard winter.

AND what will the taxpayers say when the five hundred million is all loaned and the borrowers are unable to pay back the loans?



700,000-bu. Reinforced Burlington Elevator, Tanks, Working House and Conveyor Gallery of Omaha Flour Mills Co. at Omaha, Neb.
[See facing page.]

Effect of Agricultural Marketing Act on Business World

From Address by John G. McHugh, Sec'y Chamber of Commerce, Before Businessmen of Minneapolis, Minn.

Farm Board for Pooling.—It is now quite clear that a great majority, if not all of the members of the Federal Farm Board, are committed to the so-called commodity pool theory of distribution. Various members of the Board have been intimately associated as officers or otherwise, with various commodity pools. The Board proposes to set up national commodity organizations. The Board has already brought into existence the Farmers National Grain Corporation. This corporation will endeavor to organize the grain producers of this country into a national commodity pool. It is the hope of the Farm Board that the various national commodity organizations will be successful in controlling all, or nearly all, of the commodities, such as grain.

Monopoly.—It is apparently the belief of the Farm Board that if a practical monopoly of the commodity, such as wheat, for instance, can be secured, the Farmers National Grain Corporation will be able, in quite a degree, to fix the price of the commodity within the United States and to maintain a domestic price substantially higher than the world's level. Like the McNary-Haugen bill and the Export "Debt Plan," the ultimate aim is an artificially high domestic level of price.

Artificial Price.—Under the Agricultural Marketing Act, this artificial price is to be the result of a practically monopolistic control of the commodity by farmer-owned and controlled agencies. This dream of a monopolistic control of commodities is nothing new. The history of various countries has shown the same experiments.

Panic Will Follow.—There are possibly those who would, for purely selfish reasons, favor the Agricultural Marketing Act in the hope that it would bring a higher price level, if only for two years, even though this was followed by a price demoralization and panicky conditions. There is no foundation for such a hope.

The Farm Board has, within a few days, acknowledged its inability to raise prices, or even to maintain them at their present levels by any method at its disposal, except by reducing acreage and shortening the crop. The fact is, that Mr. Legge has recommended a 20% decrease in wheat acreage and backed it up with the warning that if it is not carried out, the present loan basis, as to price, cannot be continued. It is evident that a greatly decreased crop would raise prices without any necessity of a Federal Farm Board. Incidentally, the Farm Board makes no recommendations as to what crops should be produced in place of wheat.

Socialistic.—The Agricultural Marketing Act is without question the most socialistic piece of legislation ever enacted by the Congress of the United States. The far-reaching consequences of this act are hard to over-estimate. For the moment, the act threatens the existence of all those engaged in the distribution of all kinds of farm produce. It is proposed that all of these individuals shall be driven out of business and their places taken by farmer-owned and operated agencies. A fund of \$500,000,000 is provided to accomplish this result. The grain and produce dealers of this country are taxed, among others, to supply this fund, the use of which is intended to bring about their elimination. We have near at hand an object lesson of the consequences of socialistic, Government-owned enterprises.

The North Dakota State Mill.—Some years ago the state of North Dakota constructed a state flour mill and elevator at Grand Forks, N. D. Privately owned mills in North Dakota were taxed to furnish the funds necessary to construct the state mill at Grand Forks, the operation of which mill resulted in the closing of many of these privately owned flour mills. The state-owned flour mill at Grand Forks has been a conspicuous failure from its inception. For many years its losses in operation averaged about \$250,000 annually. No doubt a very large capital loss must ultimately be accepted, and yet against this unfair and indefensible competition the flour millers of North Dakota had no protection.

Discrimination Favors Pools.—The Agricultural Marketing Act provides that the Farm Board shall loan the \$500,000,000 or such portions of this amount as they see fit to the farmer-owned and controlled agencies which they bring into existence. The rate of interest to be charged is to be the rate of interest paid by the Federal Government, at present about 3½%. These pool organizations can re-loan this money to their members, at the same rate, if they so desire. In other words, the independent grain dealer is expected to compete with the pool elevator, which has or may secure money at 3½%, while the grain dealer may be compelled to pay 6% or 7%, and yet the independent grain dealer is being taxed to furnish the \$500,000,000 fund thus loaned to his competitor.

It is manifest that under unfair and indefensible conditions, the independent grain dealer may be unable to survive, and may, therefore, be compelled to dispose of his elevator.

Hard Bargains for Elevators.—Mr. Legge expects the farmers' organizations to drive hard bargains. In other words, when a country independent grain dealer finds himself unable to compete with a pool elevator which has qualified under the Agricultural Marketing Act, and is, therefore, under the necessity of selling out to the pool organization, Mr. Legge expects "that the farmers' organizations will drive hard bargains." The driving of hard bargains is looked upon as permissible perhaps in a horse trade, but hardly where the influence of Government is concerned. This brings me to the question of the so-called co-operative movement.

No Quarrel with the Co-operative Movement.—I wish to state with the utmost emphasis that the grain trade has no quarrel whatever with the co-operative movement. The co-operative movement is based upon the theory that by collective action a number of individuals can serve themselves to better advantage than they are being served by private agencies operating for profit.

This is a free country and therefore in this country people are entitled to their own beliefs in the matter of religion, politics, and also in economics. There is no reason, in fact, why people cannot hold different opinions with reference to these matters and still remain good neighbors and friends.

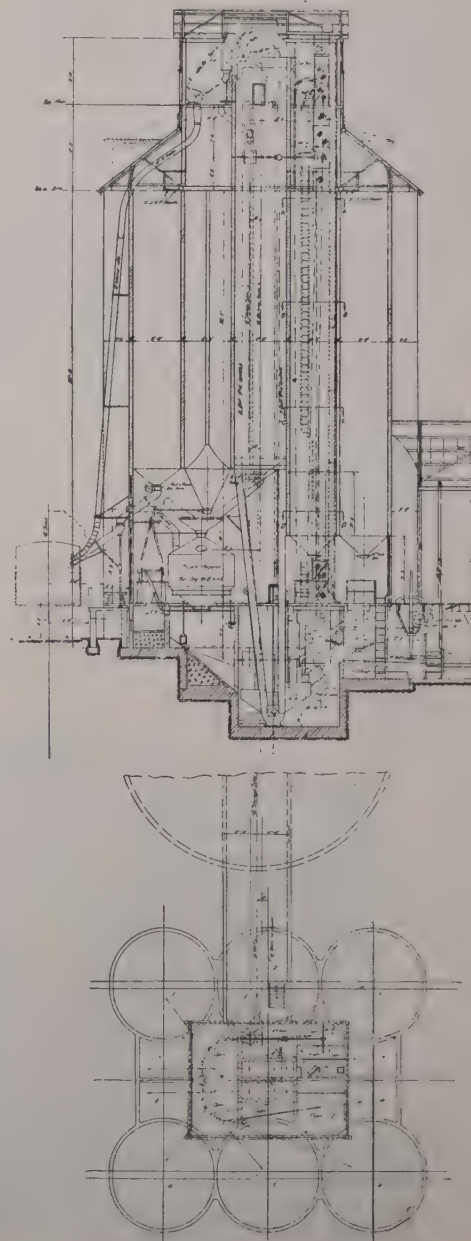
Speaking of co-operation, the extremely exaggerated statements made with reference to the possible results of pool activities are nothing short of criminal. Within certain very definite limits, and with reference to certain kinds of commodities, the co-operative theory has no doubt some possibilities. We have, locally, some conspicuously successful examples of co-operative enterprises. On the other hand, many millions of dollars have been lost by the producers of the Northwest through other pool activities. A co-operative activity to succeed must enjoy honest and efficient management and must operate with due regard to sound business principles. There is no magic in the word "co-operation." The failure of many thousands of co-operative ventures proves this conclusively.

As the Century dictionary states,—"socialism is a theory or system of social organization which would abolish entirely or in great part the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests and substitute for it co-operative action, etc." The independent grain dealer competing with a pool elevator has no right to complain if, given an equal opportunity, he is unable to survive in such competition. All that the average business man desires is an equal opportunity from a competitive standpoint. A fair field and no favors. But, manifestly, it is not a fair field, nor fair competition if Government money at low rates, or if Government loans at high values are used as a bait to force the grain producer into a pool unit, inducements which the independent grain dealer is unable to supply. The pooling scheme should stand or fall on its own merits. Certain co-operative enterprises in this city have demonstrated their ability to attain a high degree of success without Government aid or Govern-

ment subsidy. With such deserved success no business man has any quarrel.

Recently a very prominent agricultural economist stated that farming was an over-expanded industry. That the increased efficiency of the American farmer, due to the work of the farm schools and to the use of power and machinery, had resulted in an increased output per worker on the farm of at least 15 per cent. That the solution of the so-called farm problem was to be found in the transfer of the relatively inefficient and the high cost producer from the farming business into some other activity. That the government should do nothing to encourage the inefficient high cost producer to remain on the farm. That any subsidy or scheme which encouraged the high cost producer to continue was moving in the wrong direction.

Great Britain has spent more than five billions of dollars on the "dole" and has made paupers of some two or three million English citizens. GOVERNMENT AID, FARM RELIEF, THE DOLE! One of the great questions which confronts us at the moment is whether we are to become a nation of MEN, self-reliant, ambitious, asking only an equal and fair opportunity from a competitive standpoint, or whether we are to become a nation of mendicants, a nation of beggars, with a tin cup, holding out our hand to the government for a dole.



Above: Vertical Cross Section.
Below: Plan of Bin Floor.
New South Wales Country Elevator.
[See facing page]

The Country Elevators of New South Wales.

The public elevators in the state of New South Wales, Australia, are operated thru the Department of Agriculture by a Wheat Commissioner, who is appointed by the governor, under the "Wheat Act. of 1927."

The Wheat Commissioner is ex-officio holder of the office of manager of Government Elevators, and is one of the four members of the Wheat Standards Board. The present incumbent is E. Harris, with headquarters at Sydney.

Ninety country elevators are now in operation in New South Wales. Ten of the houses have a capacity of 350,000 bus. each, 11 of 300,000, 12 of 250,000, 6 of 200,000, 21 of 150,000, 8 of 100,000, 5 of 50,000, and 17 of 30,000 bus. each. The total capacity of the country plants is 15,710,000 bus., and of the shipping elevator at Sydney, 6,750,000 bus.

All the plants are constructed of concrete and steel, and are fitted with two legs, except the 30,000-bu. houses which have only one leg. The sizes of the buckets are 12x6x6 and 10x6x6, but the larger size is now being standardized. Oil engines are used, the fuel being power kerosene. The engines are variously 16, 20 and 32 horsepower, and the capacity of legs approximately 3000 bus. The width of the conveyor belts in all cases is 18 ins. Power transmission from driver to driven is by rope.

No cleaning facilities are supplied with any of the country plants, as the wheat is marketed on a fair average quality basis, and not on a

grading system as understood in the United States.

In connection with the 30,000-bu. houses, 20-ton wagon scales are supplied as part of the equipment, but in the larger plants the wheat is weighed over a scale which is operated in connection with the railway system. All plants are fitted with 8-ton hopper scales for weighing outbound grain.

The 300,000-bu. elevator shown in the engraving herewith has 50,000 bus. storage in the work house and 250,000 bus. in the annex. Six of the work house bins are circular, and the 8 others are interstices. The cupola is reached by a manlift.

The driveway is widened out to accommodate three rows of incoming wagons, as the grain being in sacks instead of in bulk takes more time to empty into the receiving hoppers over the conveyor belt that delivers to the boots of the two elevator legs. This extra facility is made necessary because each railroad station has but one elevator, fast handling of incoming wheat being a necessity. Considerable labor is employed in emptying the sacks. Only in a few cases do the farmers use bulk wagons in which to bring the wheat from their fields to the elevator. The condition is aggravated by the use of combines for harvesting, speeding up the harvest, and the fact that the sacks are returned to the farmer for immediate refilling. Dumps are provided, however, for bulk wheat.

In the large plants the scale is on the work floor to receive grain from the bins by gravity. Grain is loaded out either by re-elevating and discharging thru the long loading spout or direct

from shipping bins on the track side.

The larger plants which consist of work houses of 50,000 bus. capacity and a number of large storage bins each of 50,000 bus. capacity were designed by the John S. Metcalf Co. The smaller plants now being constructed have 30,000 bus. capacity and were designed by the engineer in charge of grain elevator construction, R. W. Adamson.

For the plans and photographs reproduced herewith we are indebted to the Government Grain Elevator Department of New South Wales.

Australian Elevator Charges.

The government of New South Wales, Australia, which operates a large number of country grain elevators, has established the following schedule of charges. One penny equals 2.03 cents U. S.

For receiving from farmer's wagon at country elevators, fixing quality, elevating and binning, loading out in bulk into railway trucks, receiving in terminal elevator in bulk from railway trucks, elevating, weighing, and binning, and weighing and loading out through shipping or truck spouts, including storage up to 31st July, following receipt, 2½d (or 5 cents) per bushel.

For receiving in terminal elevator ex bags from railway trucks from country railway stations at which there is no elevator, fixing quality, elevating in bulk, weighing and binning, and weighing and loading out through shipping or truck spouts, bundling bags, and consigning as directed, including storage up to 31st July following receipt, 1½d per bushel.

For receiving in terminal elevator in bulk from railway trucks from country railway stations at which there is no elevator or agent-in-charge, fixing quality, elevating in bulk, weighing, binning, and weighing and loading out through shipping or truck spouts, including storage to 31st July following receipt, 1d per bushel.

For receiving from farmer's wagon at country elevators, fixing quality, elevating and binning, loading out in bulk into railway trucks subject to the conditions of Regulation 1 (vi), including storage to 31st July following receipt, 2d per bushel.

Storage after 31st July per week or portion thereof, ¼d per bushel.

Reparation for Unreasonable Freight Charge.

The Capital Grain & Feed Co., the Ralston Purina Co., and others, brought mandamus in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to compel the Interstate Commerce Commission to apply its own findings of unreasonableness of rates retroactively so that reparation would be granted to the amount of the excessive charges, but on appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District the decision in their favor was reversed and the Commission sustained.

The Commission, on the evidence submitted, on Nov. 27, 1926, made reports in these cases finding that the rates complained of were, and for the future would be, unreasonable to the extent that they exceeded rates to the Mississippi and Ohio gateways plus the stated rates from said points to Montgomery and Nashville. The rates were further found to be unduly prejudicial to Montgomery and Nashville and unduly preferential to Meridian, Mobile, and Pensacola to the extent that they exceeded contemporaneous rates to the more distant points.

The Court of Appeals said: The discretionary power of the Commission in determining whether or not reparation shall be made and damages awarded cannot be controlled in this proceeding, inasmuch as the Commission is not bound by any fixed rules in determining the extent of the damage. It is settled law that the writ of mandamus cannot be converted into a writ of error, and what is here sought is merely a correction of alleged errors committed by the Commission. While it is true that mandamus will lie not only to compel the assumption of jurisdiction, but likewise the exercise of jurisdiction, we find no lack of either in this case. The Commission assumed jurisdiction of the case, conducted its investigation, and from the facts therein found adjudged that petitioners were not entitled to reparations or damages. As before stated, however erroneous this conclusion may be, it is beyond our power to correct it in this proceeding. 35 Fed. Rep. (2d) 1012.



Truck Shed, 50,000-bu. Work House, Engine Room and 250,000-bu. Storage Standard Design of New South Wales Government Elevators.
[See facing page.]

Your Income Tax

BY M. L. SEIDMAN, C. P. A.,
of Seidman & Seidman.

The preceding articles reviewed the question of returns and who must file them. We concluded that a return was required from every individual who had a gross income of \$5,000.00 or more. Finally, we agreed that just because a return had to be filed did not mean that a tax had to be paid, since the exemptions allowed might exceed the income subject to tax.

EXEMPTIONS: The rules concerning exemptions are just as simple as those governing the necessity for making returns. As a matter of fact, they are both very closely related.

The exemption allowed an individual depends on: (1) Whether he is single; (2) the head of a family; (3) or married.

SINGLE PERSON AND HEAD OF FAMILY: In the case of a single person, the exemption is \$1,500. That is why every single person having a net income of \$1,500.00 or more must file a return.

An unmarried individual's exemption becomes \$3,500.00 if he is the head of a family. A head of the family is not the "boss." That's usually the wife's role. To be the head of a family, two things must be present. (1) It is necessary to be the chief support of a dependent. (2) The dependent must live in the same household with the one claiming the exemption. Thus, a son who supports his parents who live abroad, would not be the head of a family. However, if his parents were here and he lived with them, he would be the head of a family and thereby become entitled to the \$3,500.00 exemption.

MARRIED INDIVIDUALS: Married persons are also granted a \$3,500.00 exemption. That explains why they must file returns if their income is in excess of \$3,500.00. Since the husband and wife are considered as a unit, the \$3,500.00 applies to the unit. As between themselves, they may divide the \$3,500.00 in any way they see fit. The husband can take it all or the wife can take it all, or they may each take a part. It is possible to work out a tax saving in this way, depending on the size of their respective incomes.

CHANGE DURING YEAR: The discussion thus far has been based on the assumption that the individual has been single, a head of the family, or married, throughout the entire year. However, where a change takes place during the year, the exemption must be computed on a pro-rata basis. For example, if an individual is caught by matrimony on July 1, his status is that of a lucky person for half the year and a married person for the other half. His exemption would therefore be one-half of \$1,500.00, or \$750.00, plus one-half of the married man's exemption, that is, one-half of \$3,500.00, or \$1,750.00, making his total exemption \$2,500.00.

Another illustration may help to further clarify the rule. Suppose a single person becomes the head of a family on Oct. 1. That would mean he was single nine months and the head of a family three months. His exemption would therefore be nine-twelfths of \$1,500.00, plus three-twelfths of \$3,500.00, or a total exemption for the year of \$2,000.00.

ADDITIONAL PERSONAL EXEMPTION: The exemptions outlined in the case of individuals are the minimum that they are entitled to. There is an additional exemption where individuals support certain dependents.

CORPORATIONS AND OTHERS: Corporations are allowed a \$3,000.00 exemption if their net income is less than \$25,000. A corporation loses its exemption if its net income exceeds \$25,000.

As for partnerships, since they are not regarded as taxable entities, they have no exemption at all. Instead, the exemption applies to the individual partners.

Estates and trusts are regarded as individuals, separate and distinct from the beneficiaries. They are accordingly allowed the exemption of a single individual, namely, \$1,500.00.

NEW TAX RATE REDUCTION: Income tax rates will be lower for 1929 than they were for 1928, by reason of a special reduction just enacted. The reduction applies to the normal tax, and amounts to 1% on each bracket. Herebefore the rates were 1½%, 3% and 5%. For 1929 they will be ½%, 2% and 4%. Corporations have also been given a 1% reduction, making the tax rate for 1929: 11% against 12% of last year.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Net Losses

Q. Will you please explain what is called the net loss provision in the law, whereby losses of one year under certain circumstances can be applied against the income of the next two years.—E. V. F.

A. A special article will be devoted to the discussion of this subject. For present purposes it might suffice to indicate that where a net loss results from the operations of a business, it is permissible to offset the loss against income of the two succeeding years until it is fully absorbed.

Official grain inspection now is available at 162 inspection points in 35 states by 479 licensed inspectors.

Loss of Weight in Drying Corn.

In the regular progress of the corn crop, the plants usually mature two or three weeks ahead of a killing frost. At this time the grain contains between 35 and 40 per cent of moisture. There then follows a gradual loss of moisture from the whole plant, until at husking time the moisture content of the grain is, under normal conditions, around 20 per cent. In favorable seasons the percentage will be lower, and in unfavorable ones, it will be higher.

Soft corn has about the same feeding value, per pound of dry matter, as mature corn, and so long as it remains sound, it can be safely fed to all kinds of live stock. The feeding of soft corn, in any given locality is, however, dependent upon local demand, and where that is limited, much of it is put on market, before it is in condition to stand either shipping to the larger cities or stored for any extended time, without having first been dried.

Country elevator operators in the corn belt, and this is particularly true in Illinois, now buy this grain upon the basis of its moisture content. Some of them then run it through their own commercial dryers while others ship to near-by terminals where the drying is done.

According to R. C. Sherwood, the director of the Minnesota testing mill, there are two types of dryers, more or less generally used in this country and in Canada. Both involve the passage of hot air through the grain, which is contained in a tower, distributed in shallow layers so as to provide easy passage for the hot air. This hot air, forced by fans, raises

REDUCED TO 15 PER CENT			REDUCED TO 15½ PER CENT		
Net Bus. from 1000 Dried	Per Cent Decrease in Weight	Per Cent Increase in Cost	Net Bus. from 1000 Dried	Per Cent Decrease in Weight	Per Cent Increase in Cost
*					
30	823.5	17.65	828.4	17.16	20.71
29	835.3	16.47	840.2	15.98	19.02
28	847.1	15.29	852.1	14.79	17.36
27	858.8	14.12	863.9	13.61	15.75
26	870.6	12.94	875.7	12.43	14.19
25	882.4	11.76	887.6	11.24	12.68
24	894.1	10.59	899.4	10.06	11.19
23	905.9	9.41	911.2	8.88	9.75
22	917.6	8.24	923.1	7.69	8.33
21	929.4	7.06	934.9	6.51	6.96
20	941.2	5.88	946.7	5.33	5.63
19	953.0	4.70	958.6	4.14	4.31
18	964.7	3.53	970.4	2.96	3.05
17	976.5	2.35	982.2	1.78	1.81
16	988.2	1.18	994.1	.59	.59

Add to this table ½ of 1% for invisible loss

*Percentage of moisture as shown by tester.

the temperature of the grain and also serves to carry away the moisture liberated by the process.

The two types of driers differ primarily in the method of heating the air. In one method the air is heated by being passed over steam pipes. This is commonly known as the steam dryer, or indirect method of drying.

In the second type of drier the source of heat is coke or coal. The hot flue gases from the burning fuel are drawn from the furnace, diluted and cooled to the desired temperature with outside air, the mixture of flue gas and air then being forced through the grain.

In both methods, the amount of moisture removed from the grain depends upon three factors, namely, the original moisture content of the grain, the temperature of the air forced through it, and the time of exposure to the hot air.

In some of the driers what is known as the continuous flow method is employed, while in others the batch method is used. Each has its advocates and each is said to possess certain advantages over the other.

Drying corn is not the simple thing one might suppose it to be, for while enough moisture may be driven off so that it will pass all of the Federal government's grading tests for number 3, it may be made so brittle that much of it is broken in handling and it becomes floury, so that it spoils easily unless storage conditions are ideal.

In the drying process there are two sources of loss in weight. One of these is the moisture that is driven out, and the other is the chaff, or "bees wings," as they are technically called.

The tables here shown give the net weight

of 1,000 bushels, dried to 15, 15½, 16 and 17 per cent; the per cent of decrease in weight and the per cent of increase in cost. They were compiled by The Henderson Elevator Co. of Henderson, Ky.

Quotation Board Bought by Western Union.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. has agreed with officials of the Remington Automatic Quotation Board Co., whose remarkable invention was illustrated and described in the Journal Nov. 25, to purchase stock valued at \$6,000,000 by an exchange of one share of Western Union for six shares of Remington, so that, subject to approval by Remington stockholders, the Western Union will come into control of the device, which does away with a multiplicity of tickers.

The report of the sale has been denied.

The Canadian Pool denies the rumor that its representatives would hold a conference in London with members of the British government with regard to the sale of wheat.

Government in the United States, federal, state and local, cost \$12,179,000,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, against only \$2,919,000,000 in 1913, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. The middleman's only means of paying these billions is to take them out of the producers and consumers. The heavier the tax the greater the spread between the price the consumer pays and what the farmer gets.

London Decision on Scabby Barley.

Justice Wright in the court of King's Bench, London, gives a decision in the case reported as before him in the Journal for Jan. 8, page 32. Justice Wright said:

It was an award in the form of a case stated for the opinion of the court by three arbitrators of the London Corn Trade Ass'n, under three contracts on Form 30 of that Ass'n. The contracts were identical in terms and were for quantities of barley, No. 2 federal standard, shipped from America, c.i.f. to Bremen, Germany, the conditions of payment being cash against documents. The contract incorporated a provision that the official inspection should be final as to quality. The grain was "not warranted free from defect rendering the same unmerchantable which would not be apparent on reasonable examination, any statute or rule of law to the contrary notwithstanding."

The grain was shipped in bulk on the "Karlsruhe," which sailed from New York about Oct. 4, 1928, and the whole cargo was covered by inspection certificates given by a United States inspector. When the documents were handed to the three respondents they refused to take them up, on the ground that the barley was not in conformity with the contract. The claimants then resold the documents to Dutch buyers at the current market price. That price being lower than the contract price, the amount of the difference constituted the damages in the claim.

Cargo Condemned.—It was stated that the whole of the cargo in the "Karlsruhe" was condemned by the German Government, consequent upon complaints by farmers that pigs to which American barley was fed either refused it or else failed to thrive upon it. The award stated that there was no evidence that the claimants were ever aware, or had any suspicion, of any defect in the grain. It referred also to the feeding and weight tests and the laboratory tests applied to the barley by the German Government. The laboratory tests disclosed the presence in the barley of a fungus, which only became apparent on a culture being made, and that took four or five days to develop.

No Defect in the Barley.—The arbitrators found that there was no defect in the barley which would have been apparent on any examination which it would have been reasonable to make before shipment in the condition of the American grain trade. The presence of the fungus could not have been detected at any time by the naked eye, or smell, or by microscopic examination or by chemical analysis. They found, however, that the examination made by the respondents was a justifiable one, in view of the instructions of the German Government. They also found that the barley was merchantable at all times.

Rights Under the Contract.—The question the Court had to consider was whether the arbitrators could be said to have misdirected themselves on the evidence, or in law. The Court could only decide that by determining what was the construction of the contracts in the general light of the law relating to the sale of goods. The main questions which emerged were: What were the determining factors which the contract required to be considered in order to decide what was a reasonable examination; and what was the definition of merchantable quality? What was a reasonable examination was a question of fact, depending upon all the material circumstances.

Mr. Justice Wright examined the Sale of Goods Act, 1893, in reference to this part of the case. He went on to observe that the sellers never had notice, or suspicion, of defects in the grain, and there would therefore be nothing to cause them to make a special investigation, bacteriological or otherwise, to disclose such defects.

It was not necessary to decide that under any circumstances such tests would be required from sellers who bought and sold under final certificates. The contract reduced the warranty to one depending upon what was discoverable on a reasonable examination. He could find no ground for departing from the finding of fact on that point in the award.

It was indeed a finding of fact by arbitrators who were versed in the trade and should not be interfered with unless the Court was satisfied—as that Court was not—that it was based on a misdirection.

On the question of merchantability, the Court was not trying the facts ab initio, but merely saying whether the arbitrators (who have found that the barley was at all material times merchantable) could be said to have arrived at a conclusion which was without evidence or was contrary to the evidence. After discussing the legal definition of merchantability, Mr. Justice Wright said the award found that the barley was recognized in the trade as feeding material for pigs and cattle.

The arbitrators found that the barley was merchantable, and he did not feel able on the materials before him to say that the finding could be upset on grounds of law, tho he did not say he would have arrived at the same conclusion.

He therefore gave judgment upholding the

*	REDUCED TO 16 PERCENT			REDUCED TO 17 PERCENT		
	Net Bus. From 1000 Dried	Per Cent Decrease in Weight	Per Cent Increase in Cost	Net Bus. From 1000 Dried	Per Cent Decrease in Weight	Per Cent Increase in Cost
30	833.3	16.67	20.00	843.4	15.66	18.57
29	845.2	15.48	18.30	855.4	14.46	16.90
28	857.1	14.29	16.67	867.5	13.25	15.27
27	869.0	13.10	15.08	879.5	12.05	13.70
26	881.0	11.90	13.51	891.6	10.84	12.16
25	892.9	10.71	11.99	903.6	9.64	10.67
24	904.8	9.52	10.52	915.7	8.43	9.21
23	916.7	8.33	9.09	927.7	7.23	7.80
22	928.6	7.14	7.69	939.8	6.02	6.40
21	940.5	5.95	6.33	951.8	4.82	5.06
20	952.4	4.76	5.00	963.9	3.61	3.75
19	964.3	3.57	3.70	975.9	2.41	2.47
18	976.2	2.38	2.44	988.0	1.20	1.22
17	988.1	1.19	1.20	1000.0	0.00	0.00

Add to this table ½ of 1% for invisible loss

*Percentage of moisture as shown by tester.

award in favor of the Canada Atlantic Grain Export Company (Inc.), who would have the costs of the hearing before him.
A stay of execution was granted.

I. C. C. Activities.

IN 20944, METAMORA Elev. Co., et al. vs. C. H. & D., the commission has dismissed the complaint and ruled that combination rates on grain, grain products, and grain by-products from points in central territory to eastern trunk line and New England points, transited en route were applicable and not unreasonable.

IN 21283, CORN EXCHANGE of Buffalo, et al. vs. B. & O. et al., Examiner Prout has recommended that the commission find the rates on blackstrap molasses from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to destinations in N. Y., Penn., and to Hagerstown, Md., were, and would for the future, be unreasonable to the extent that they exceeded 80 per cent of 6th class. Reparation was recommended, and the examiner also said the commission should find 80 per cent of 6th class proper in the future, from the same points, to Bangor, N. Y.

IN 20120, RUDY-PATRICK SEED CO., et al. vs. the Abilene & Southern et al., the I. C. C. has found unreasonable the rates on

millet seed, carloads, from and to points in western trunk line and southwestern territories and Wyo., Colo., and New Mex., and prescribed new ones effective not later than Apr. 14. The report also includes 20147, Mangelsdorf Seed Co., vs. A. T. & S. F. et. al. The finding was that the rates attacked had been and would be unreasonable, to the extent that they exceeded 112 per cent of the contemporaneous rates on wheat.

IN 20744, C. F. ARNOLD & CO. vs. Missouri Pacific et al., the I. C. C. has upon reconsideration decided that the movement of a carload of hay from Ocala to Tampa, Fla., previously shipped from Uniontown, Kan., to Memphis and thence reconsigned to Ocala, was interstate. It found that the assessment of a reconsignment charge for the change of destination made at Ocala which resulted in the car going to Tampa, in addition to the full combination on Ocala, was unreasonable. Reparation, with interest, was awarded and the carriers were told to desist from making a second reconsignment charge where, as in this case, the shipment, by reason of a prior reconsignment, became a shipment subject to the combination of rates to and from the reconsignment point.

Feed Grinding Elevator at South Whitley, Ind.

The old elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co., at South Whitley, Ind., was burned Aug. 9, and in September following the construction of the present up-to-date plant was begun.

The new building is erected on a concrete foundation, with bins substantially cribbed to hold 20,000 bus. of small grain and 2,000 bus. ear corn, and in addition to the grain handling machinery usual in a country elevator is equipped with machinery to turn out feeds as desired by patrons.

The elevator building is 32x32 ft., and 75 ft. 3 ins. high, with an adjoining ear corn crib 11 ft., 6 ins. by 16 ft., and 24 ft. high, and ware-room 14x124 ft. one story high. The dust and cob rooms are in a house 14x24 ft., detached. All are covered with plain sleet siding grounded for lightning protection.

The machinery includes one elevator leg with 16x7 cups on 16 inch centers, the head pulley, 42x18 ins., being driven by a 7½-h.p. motor by belt to countershaft and chain and sprocket wheels to head shaft; one short leg with 7x5 cups, elevating feed to mixer, driven by 5-h.p. motor; McMillin Truck Dump; 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale; Richardson Automatic Scale of 5 bus. capacity; No. 7 Style A Huntley Combined Corn and Grain Cleaner, driven by a 7½-h.p. motor; a second cleaner driven by a 3-h.p. motor; Western Corn Sheller with V-belt drive from 15-h.p. motor; 3,000-pound Fairbanks Warehouse Scale; 600-pound Fairbanks Platform scale; J. B. Hammer Mill, with separate dump, driven by 75-h.p. motor; Buckley Corn Cracker and Grader; and Burton Mixer.

All machines and line shafts are provided with Hyatt Roller Bearings, and the motors aggregating 127½ h.p. are of G. E. make, each machine having its individual drive. The current is furnished by the power company at 220 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycles.

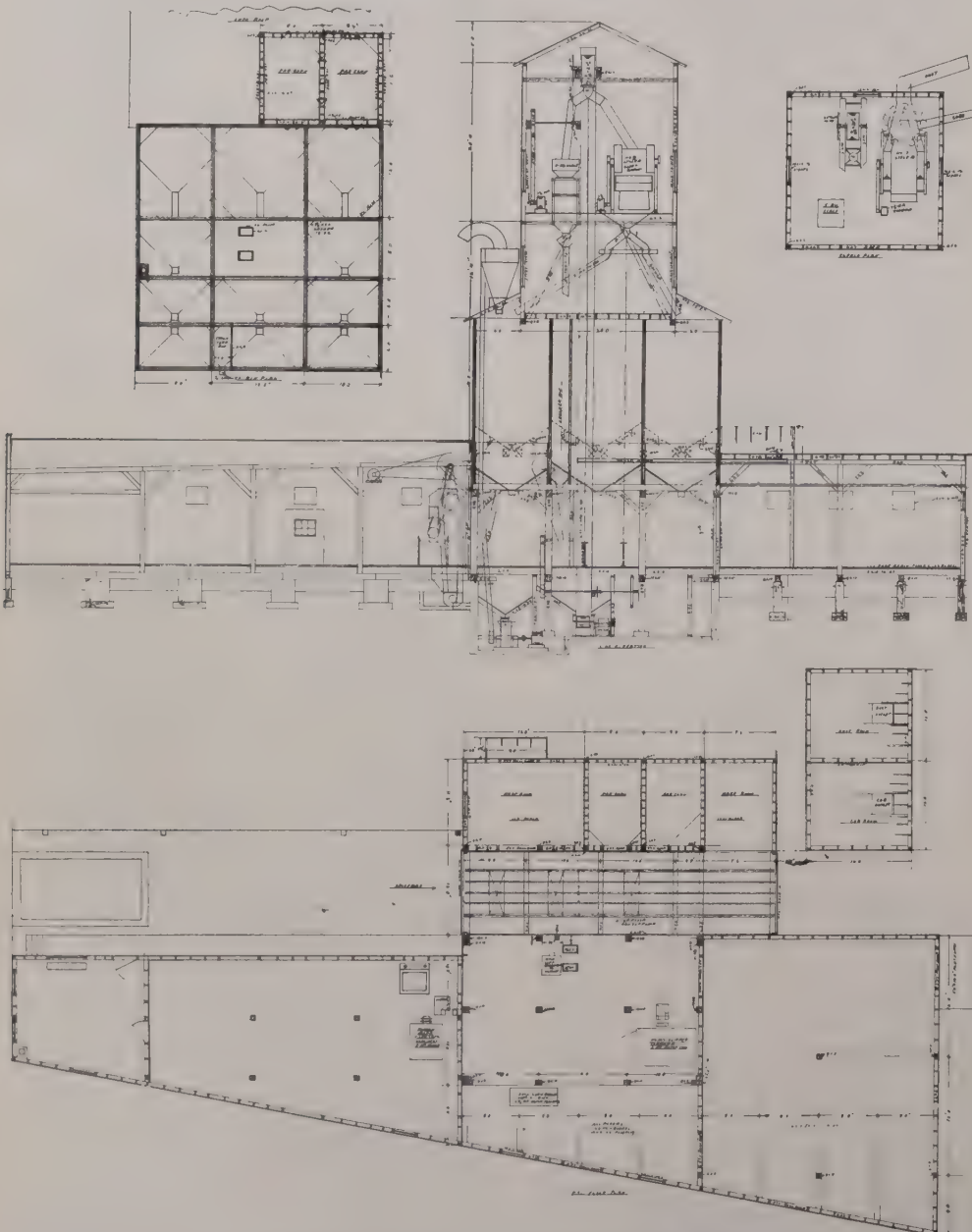
From the two dumps in the driveway chain feeders take the grain to the sheller or to the hammer mill, and a shaker feeder, driven by a 5-h.p. motor, to the elevator leg, the mill feeder being driven at two speeds by the same motor. Grain weighed on the automatic scale in the cupola is spouted direct thru 8-in. well casing to cars or to bins. The corn cleaner in the cupola spouts the shelled corn to bins and the dust and cobs to the separate rooms in the dust and cob house.

The hammer mill is set low in a depression in the basement, its output of ground feed being blown straight up 50 feet to a separator, from which one spout leads straight down to a sacker while a second spout branches off to ware-room sacker or to wagon loading dock. The cracked corn grader, driven by a 7½-h.p. motor, is set over three bins on the first floor. The arrangement of hammer mill and corn cracker minimizes the labor of handling the grist into and the ground feed out of the grinders, the separate dump for the hammer mill adding greatly to the convenience. Bulk grain to be ground can be held in the dump sink until the farmer drives around to the loading platform.

The plant was designed and erected by the Reliance Construction Co.

Blackstrap molasses will come in at the old rate of duty, even tho used in the manufacture of industrial alcohol, the Senate on Jan. 17 having voted down the increase from one-sixth of a cent to 8 cents per gallon.

"North American Flour Not Used Here" is a placard posted by European firms in retaliation. J. M. Gilchrist, of Winnipeg, whose firm operates an extensive line of country elevators, says: "For the last 7 or 8 years the Canadian pool has been dumping wheat into British markets under the world level of prices. After continuing such a policy over this long period the pool this year refuses to sell at a discount and the British buyer is offended."



Bin and Cupola Plans; Longitudinal Section and First Floor Plan of Elevator, Grinding and Ware-room of Farmers Elevator Co. at South Whitley, Ind.
[See facing page.]

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Ft. Smith, Ark.—The Oglesby Flour & Feed Co.'s mill was damaged by fire on Dec. 31 to the extent of several thousand dollars.

CALIFORNIA

East Palo Alto, Cal.—The William E. Williams Industries, Inc., is the name of a new concern that will operate a feed plant here, having a floor space of 40,000 square feet. It is said that a new type of chicken feed will be manufactured.

CANADA

St. Boniface, Man.—The hay sheds of the Soubry Grain & Feed Co., Ltd., burned recently, destroying 40 tons of hay, but the adjoining grain elevator was saved.

Meaford, Ont.—The Canadian Terminal Systems, Ltd., plans the construction of a 2,000,000-bu. grain elevator here when the proposed harbor improvements are made.

Goderich, Ont.—The new 1,000,000-bu. annex to the Goderich Elvtr. & Transit Co.'s plant has been completed, giving the company a total storage capacity of 3,000,000 bus.

Prescott, Ont.—The installation of the electrical equipment of the 5,500,000-bu. elevator under construction here for the Dominion Government will be started in about a month.

WINNIPEG LETTER.

The delegates to the annual meeting of the United Farmers of Manitoba, held in this city recently, went on record as opposed to the compulsory pooling of wheat.

The rule of the Grain Exchange that places a lien on memberships of members who go into bankruptcy having obligations to other members of the exchange, is being tested in the courts here now.

F. L. A. Ottinger has been made assistant manager of the Canadian agency in this city of the Bunge North American Grain Corp., having been transferred from the New York offices of that company.

J. E. Dudley, assistant manager of the British American Elvtr. Co. of this city, has been made general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Elvtr. Co., Ltd., also a subsidiary of Peavey & Co. of Minneapolis.

The Bole Grain Co. and its subsidiary, the Electric Elvtr. & Grain Co., which operates a 1,000,000-bu. terminal elevator and a 20,000-bu. "hospital" elevator at Ft. William, Ont., both companies prominent members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, went into liquidation on Jan. 18. Speculation on the market is reported as the cause. Liabilities are said to be \$2,000,000.

The brokerage business of the Malden Elvtr. Co. has been sold to D. S. Paterson & Co. Besides the head office in the Grain Exchange Bldg., this city, the elevator company had about 35 branch offices in the west and private wires direct to all leading markets. The Malden Elvtr. Co. will continue to operate its line and terminal elevators. It is also engaged in export and in merchandising feed and seed grains and in wholesale fuel business. Harvey Kavaner, well known in grain circles from his association with the Red River Grain Co., will manage the grain brokerage business for the D. S. Paterson Co.

Andrew Kelly, former pres. of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, pioneer miller of western Canada and honorary pres. of the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., of which he was the founder, died at his home in this city Jan. 5 at the age of 78 years. In 1881 he began the milling business that later grew into the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., whose destinies he guided for almost half a century. At Brandon, Man., he formed partnership in the Alexander-Kelly Milling & Grain Co., which in 1890 became the A. Kelly Milling Co. In 1905 he joined with S. A. McGaw of Goderich, Ont., and consolidated the A. Kelly Milling Co. of Brandon with the Lake Huron & Manitoba Milling Co. of Goderich, calling the new company the Western Canada Flour Mills, Ltd., of which Mr. Kelly was pres. until 1924 when he was succeeded by D. B. Hanna, and since which time he has been the honorary pres., continuing in an advisory capacity. In 1912 Mr. Kelly was elected pres. of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Burial took place at Brandon of which city Mr. Kelly was once mayor. He is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—J. M. Terry is installing a new Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Denver, Colo.—Pat Crowe, manager of the Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co. of this city, has recovered from a recent illness and is back in harness again.

Brighton, Colo.—The Brighton Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is installing a new Jay Bee Hammer Mill direct connected to 60-h.p. motor equipped with magnetic separator.

Sterling, Colo.—The Colorado Grain & Bean Co. during the coming year will put in a feed mixer for the preparation of dairy and poultry feeds. A new air dump for handling grain is now being installed.

Denver, Colo.—Fred Smith, manager of the local branch of the Herbert M. Welsh Grain Co., has the sympathy of the trade in the recent loss of his mother, Mrs. J. G. Smith, wife of a pioneer grain man of Dodge City, Kan., where she died at the age of 83 years.

ILLINOIS

Petersburg, Ill.—M. H. Terhune has leased the Houghton Seed Co.'s plant here and has installed a feed grinder.

Galesburg, Ill.—The L. & G. Feed Co. is remodeling the interior of its plant and adding 1,700 feet of floor space.

Sterling, Ill.—A move is on foot here to establish a co-op. farmers' elevator, tho nothing definite has been done yet.

Kankakee, Ill.—H. J. Holder is the new federal licensed grain inspector here, taking the place of E. H. Elenger, deceased.

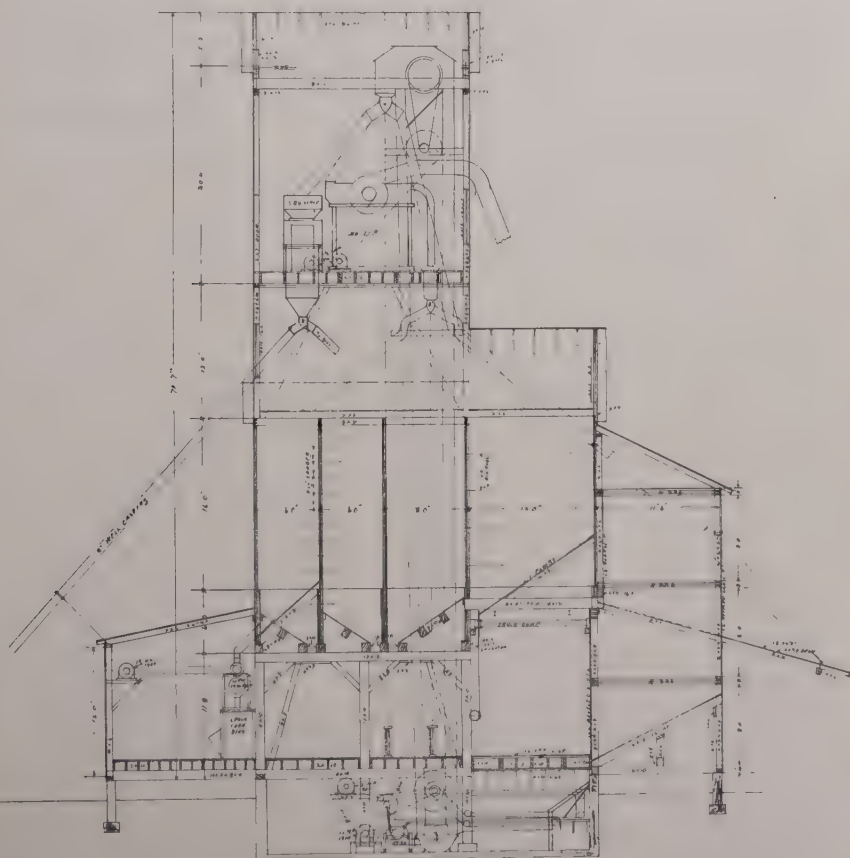
Manteno, Ill.—We are installing a new 60-h.p. G. E. Motor to operate our Williams Hammer Mill.—P. C. Allen, Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Decatur, Ill.—Ross Livergood is now manager of the local office of E. W. Bailey & Co., filling the vacancy left by S. J. Durbin some months ago.

Champaign, Ill.—The grain trade of the Champaign territory held its regular meeting on Jan. 14 at the Inman Hotel, this city, dinner being served at 6:30 p. m.

Millbrook, Ill.—We installed Kewanee Air Truck Lifts about a month ago. We also built a new lumber building this fall.—Millbrook Farmers Elvtr. Co., H. G. Bjelland, mgr.

Chadwick, Ill.—Elmer Weber, employed by his father, Henry F. Weber, in the Chadwick elevator, has bot a half interest in the Chadwick Supply Co., operating a grain elevator here.



End Elevation of Feed Grinding Elevator at South Whitley, Ind.
[See facing page.]

Hammond, Ill.—Lon Chenoweth, who had worked for the Hammond Grain Co. and its predecessor for 35 years, died of cancer, from which he had suffered for two years, on Dec. 27.

Roseville, Ill.—Delino Roubush, formerly mgr. of the Farmers Grain, Fuel & Supply Co. at Macomb, is the new manager for the Farmers Elevator Co. here.—Wm. Tucker, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Calvin, Ill.—J. W. Stills & Son, who operate elevators here, at Maunie and at Crossville, have filed a voluntary partnership petition in bankruptcy, listing assets at \$7,037.31 and liabilities at \$8,696.58.

Grayville, Ill.—D. T. Woodward, who was reported in the Nov. 25 Journal as having bot the grain elevator of R. S. Prunty & Co. at public sale, has established a grain, feed and coal business in the elevator.

O'Fallon, Ill.—The Charles H. Tiedemann Milling Co. recently installed additional machinery for the manufacture of mixed feeds, which it is now putting out, including both poultry and dairy feeds.

Kankakee, Ill.—C. W. Higdon, formerly manager of the local elevator of the Kankakee Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n. has been made grain sales manager for the organization. R. H. Petty has replaced him at the elevator.

Jerseyville, Ill.—Antone Powers, who has been manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator for several years, has resigned and has been succeeded by Peter Powers, also employed at the elevator for a number of years past.

Joliet, Ill.—Schiffin & Andrews will operate the former P. H. Schiffin & Co.'s office here, the latter firm having retired from business. Messrs. Schiffin and Andrews are associated with W. G. Moorhead & Co. of Chicago.

Buda, Ill.—The abandoned grain elevator northeast of the Buda Co. was the scene of a recent fire which was confined to a wooden chute, as the concrete structure resisted the flames. Firemen knocked the chute down.

Kankakee, Ill.—Grain dealers of the Kankakee district will hold their regular meeting Feb. 5 at McBroom's Restaurant. Those in charge plan to make it ladies' night with entertainment and everything.—S. Orr, Bartlett Frazier Co.

Clifton, Ill.—We have installed a new 10-ton truck scale and have put lightning rods on our plant. The platform of the scale is 16 ft. long in response to the demands of increasing wheel base lengths in trucks used.—H. R. Meents, R. R. Meents & Sons.

Tuscola, Ill.—We have modernized our radio station WDZ, operating on a wave length of 280 2/10ths meters, so that it is a fully 100% 100-watt station. A new transmitter has been put in and we are raising our aerial from 40 ft. to 75 ft.—J. L. Bush.

Springfield, Ill.—Operation of the Pillsbury Milling Co.'s new plant in this city is expected to start Feb. 1. The output will be about 2,000 barrels a day. The formal opening of the plant will be held within a week after capacity production gets under way.

Gibson City, Ill.—J. B. Blissard, who has been manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here for the past seven years, has resigned to go into another line of business and has been succeeded by W. L. Urban, who has been helper at the elevator for two years.

Ottawa, Ill.—The Wallace Grain & Supply Co. has bot Henry J. Ruckrigel's business, including the 25,000-bu. elevator, feed building, coal sheds and all equipment, Mr. Ruckrigel retiring on account of ill health after being in the grain business here for 27 years. The new owners will take possession Feb. 1, planning to operate the plant and stock it with building supplies and equipment.

Macomb, Ill.—C. V. Brown, formerly in the grain business at Nekoma, is the new manager for the Farmers Grain, Fuel & Supply Co. here, replacing Mr. Roubush.—Wm. Tucker.

Ashton, Ill.—Osman C. Baker, who operated an elevator and feed mill at this point under the name of the Monarch Mills, was found dead upon the floor of his office, Jan. 14, by his assistant, Charles Olson. It is believed death was caused by cerebral hemorrhage.

Georgetown, Ill.—The late C. B. Spang's grain and milling business has been discontinued. Smith & Smith have leased the elevators of the Spang Estate, both here and at Westville, and will do business as the Smith Grain Co.—C. H. Wade [feed dealer of Georgetown, Ill.]

Thomashboro, Ill.—We are installing 16 SKF Ball Bearings which will protect friction points on all main shafts in our elevator. Our corn crib is being rebuilt and a wagon dump and electric power are being put in.—Albert L. Schaede, mgr., Farmers Grain, Lbr. & Coal Co.

Chana, Ill.—The J. C. Griffith Lumber Co.'s new 30,000-bu. concrete elevator, built on the site of the Chana Grain & Lumber Co.'s plant that burned last September, is now in operation. A 26-inch grinder has been installed with two 30-h.p. motors. The elevator is operated by electricity.

Fithian, Ill.—We expect to install a traveling truck dump in the driveway of our elevator soon and will build coal sheds and a shed over our scale platform. We installed a new 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale shortly after taking over this elevator (the old De Long elevator) last year.—Bill Corray, Phillips & Corray.

Leverett, Ill.—Our high line was finally put thru last fall and we have had our elevator fitted up with electric lights and a 20-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor. We contemplate putting in a truck lift a little later and are thinking some of installing a feed grinder.—L. A. Hershberger, J. N. Hershberger & Sons.

Warrensburg, Ill.—The LeGrand Grain Co. of Decatur, Ill. has bot the two elevators here (nine miles northwest of Decatur, on the Peoria Division of the Illinois Central R. R.) formerly owned by the Beall Grain Co. and by the E. W. Jokisch Co. The new owner will manage the two elevators as the Warrensburg Grain Co. A drier will be installed in one of the houses.

Wenona, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of the Streator territory will be held at Wenona on Jan. 23 in order to reach the grain trade south and west of Streator, and the Streator people have all promised to attend. The Hotel Stanton is noted for its chicken dinners—and chicken is on the menu for this meeting, dinner to be served at 6:30 p. m. W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, will be present, and Mr. Farlow, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. has been invited to attend.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Kingman Douglass was admitted as a general partner to A. O. Slaughter & Co., Jan. 15.

Farnum, Winter & Co. have announced that Clarence H. Girton has retired from general partnership in that firm.

The Northwestern Flour & Feed Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: Samuel Richman, Max Sugar, Isador Sugar.

John E. Anderson has opened an office in the Traders Bldg. as correspondent of Beach-Wickham & Co., with A. Gelecke as office mgr.

Board of Trade dues for 1930 have been fixed at \$500, which is \$100 more than for 1929, due to the heavy expense of fitting out the new building and of moving into it next spring.

The Uhlmann Grain Co. recently declared a stock dividend of 60%, raising the capital from \$1,500,000 to \$2,400,000. Jack A. Benjamin was appointed treas. at the recent annual meeting.

A special car is being arranged for by the Rock Island R. R. for the accommodation of grain men from this city, Milwaukee and Peoria who are planning to attend the meeting of the Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n to be held in Des Moines Jan. 28-30.

New governors elected for three-year terms by the Board of Trade Clearing Corp. are as follows: H. H. Lobdell, T. E. Cunningham, J. C. Wood, C. H. Canby, Jr., F. L. Schreiner. The Clearing Corp. ordered a com'lte appointed to investigate systems of margining in other markets where there are clearing corporations, with a view to modifying marginal requirements here.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete, the most up-to-date and latest grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages 4 1/2 x 7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3 1/4 x 6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages 4 1/2 x 5 1/2 ins. Cloth bound. Price \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. Price in English, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6 1/2 x 9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth Edition. Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 6 x 7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6 1/4 x 8 1/4 ins. 950 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

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The Associated Trade Press of 9 South Kedzie Ave., Chicago, John W. Compton, Mgr., has no authority to represent the Grain Dealers Journal, the Grain World or the Price Current-Grain Reporter in any capacity.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$18,000.

The weighing department of the Board of Trade weighed 184,155 cars during 1929 as against 221,685 cars in 1928; grain weighed to and from boats amounted to a total of 43,517,283 bus., against 36,706,782 bus. in 1928.

Among recent new applicants for membership in the Board of Trade is Emanuel F. Rosenbaum, Jr. New members include: Frank J. Sullivan, Maj. C. Holroyd, Roy R. Hinman, William J. Fleming, Michael J. Hartigan, Julius Frank, W. E. K. Symons, David D. Weiss, Michael J. O'Brien. Memberships transferred: W. E. Pritchard, J. M. Vercoe, Estate of Wm. S. Masten, Elmer Martin, Joseph Frank, John T. Agar, Andrew J. Berens, Estate of Wm. A. Paine.

The 1930 officers of the Board of Trade have been elected as follows: Pres., John A. Bunnell (chosen for that office for the fourth time); 1st vice-pres., Charles V. Essroger; 2nd vice-pres., Peter B. Carey. Directors: Lowell S. Hoyt, Parker M. Paine, Robert P. Boylan, William E. Hudson and Emile J. Garneau—Boylan being the only successful one not on the regular ticket. Com'lite on appeals: Edwin J. Kuh, Jr., John H. Wheeler, Richard Gambrell, Jr., David H. Annan, John J. Coffman. Com'lite on arbitration: Morris Glaser, Lewis M. De Costa, M. E. Latimer, Alexander W. Kay, Guy E. Warren.

Twenty leases for space in the new Board of Trade Bldg. were closed recently, among them being the following: Armour & Co., general offices Quaker Oats Co., Ernst & Ernst, Allied Mills, Inc., Myron H. Spades, Central Inspection & Weighing Bureau, Corn Products Refining Co., Kempner Bros., G. E. Barrett & Co., Inc., Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., Solloway, Mills & Co., Cross, Roy & Harris, Robert McDougal, K. P. & Donald Edwards, Alexander McD. Simons, M. L. Vehon & Co., Norris Grain Co., Max Niernman, Schreiner Grain Co. and Requa Bros. These leases aggregate 109,863 square feet of space.

Lewis E. Simons, a member of the Board of Trade, was elected commander of Chicago Board of Trade Post No. 304, American Legion, at the Post's annual meeting in the Elks Club. Other officers who will serve during the next year are: Thomas E. Holland, 1st vice-commander; John H. Fisher, 2nd vice-commander; David H. Stark, 3rd vice-commander; Carl W. Gerstenberg, adjutant; William R. Fischer, finance officer; Harry W. Ewert, service officer; August C. Hennig, publicity; Henry Corcoran, Americanization officer; John E. Wall, judge advocate; Leon Cutter, athletic officer; S. H. McKee, chaplain; Jerry Kennedy, historian, and W. E. Phaffenberger, sergeant-at-arms. Gen. John V. Clinkin, Col. Howard P. Savage, past state and national commander of the American Legion; Lester Benston, state department service officer for the Legion, and Col. Thornton, wartime aide of General Pershing, were speakers at the meeting. Plans for public installation of the new officers will be announced shortly.

PEORIA LETTER.

Peoria, Ill.—The Charles Weinstein Milling Co. (feeds), incorporated; capital stock, \$450,000 and 1,000 non-par common shares; incorporators: Charles Weinstein, Paul Litherland, Renetta Weinstein.

Mrs. Miles, wife of Philo B. Miles, oldest past pres. of the Board of Trade and senior partner of P. B. & C. C. Miles, died Dec. 24. Besides her husband she left a son and a daughter. The son, William S. Miles, is also in the grain brokerage business in this city.

The Schultz-Baujan Milling Co. of Beardstown is now operating its new dairy feed mill here which has a capacity of 350 tons of feed per day (24 hours), and has been under construction for several months. The building is of fireproof construction and all the machinery is electrically driven. Twelve additional men have been employed at the mill.

Peoria, Ill.—The annual election of the Board of Trade, held Jan. 13, resulted as follows: Pres., B. E. Wrigley; 1st vice-pres., A. M. Courtright; 2nd vice-pres., R. L. Coomber; sec'y, John R. Lofgren; treas., W. C. White. Directors: H. H. Dewey, L. L. Gruss, G. F. Luke, G. M. Miles, N. R. Moore, L. H. Murray, G. A. Peterson, E. W. Sands, W. F. Stoltzman, J. Leo White. The com'lite on arbitration is composed of H. F. Cazey, R. F. Mueller, J. F. Sheridan.

The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois will hold its 27th annual convention in this city Feb. 11-13 at the Pere Marquette Hotel.

INDIANA

Nappanee, Ind.—Syler & Syler have installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill at their elevator.

Roann, Ind.—The Mayer Grain Co. is making some improvements at its elevator at this point.

Belshaw (Lowell p. o.), Ind.—Fred Dahl is the new manager of the Belshaw Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Dunreith, Ind.—James Jackson has bot the elevator here from Fred Heffleman, who has gone to Indianapolis.

Peru, Ind.—Aukerman Bros. elevator equipment has been improved by the addition of a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Rolling Prairie, Ind.—The Rolling Prairie Grain Co. has changed its name to the Rolling Prairie Lumber & Grain Co., Inc.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n has prepared a fine program for its annual banquet, which is to be held at the Columbia Club, Jan. 23, in this city.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Roberts & Hall, brokers of this city, have closed their doors and gone into the hands of a receiver due, it is said, to the alleged misconduct of an employee.

Lynn, Ind.—We have installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill No. 30 which we are operating successfully with our steam power.—H. C. Wise, mgr. Crete Elvtr. Co., R. F. D. No. 4.

Versailles, Ind.—Garrett Kamman, who is taking over the Cross Plains Flour Mill, formerly operated by his father, plans to repair the mill and make it a first-class flour and feed mill.

Eureka, Ind.—The wife of William H. Jones, who was for many years the owner and operator of elevators at this place, died recently at Washington, D. C., the remains being brot here for burial.

Delphi, Ind.—Joe C. Sterrett has taken over the Delphi Milling Co.'s feed mill, owned and operated by Robert Love for the past four years. The mill does all kinds of grinding and carries a full stock of feeds.

Boswell, Ind.—The Corn Belt Feed Co. has bot from the Bish Feed Co. of Veedersburg, Ind., one of the smooth rolls formerly used by the Veedersburg Roller Mill in the building purchased over a year ago by the Bish Co., and will use same to roll its own oats in connection with its huller.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—The elevator on Market St., on the Monon R. R., which was bot by the Farm Bureau Elvtr. & Supply Co. several weeks ago, opened for business Jan. 1. All kinds of feed and fertilizer will be handled at the elevator, which will do custom grinding also, as well as coal and fencing.

Dundee, Ind.—R. E. Welborn has been appointed manager of the Urmston Grain & Seed Co.'s elevator at this place, succeeding John Wise, resigned, and will also have charge of the Orestes Fertilizer Co., affiliated with the Urmston Co., which operates a line of country elevators, feed stores and retail coal yards. Mr. Welborn was associated with the Urmston Co. once before.

Huntingburg, Ind.—A new grand jury investigation into the failure of the Wallace Milling Co., of this city, and the Huntingburg State Bank, which was a heavy backer of the milling company, has been ordered by the judge of the Dubois circuit court, following the filing of a petition requesting an investigation, the petition being signed by 500 persons. The milling company failed over a year ago and the matter has been up in the courts a number of times, as reported in these columns.

Veedersburg, Ind.—The frame building which we purchased in September, 1928 (formerly occupied by the Veedersburg Roller Mill, owned by the Farmers Elvtr. & Milling Co.), contained equipment for the manufacture of flour and was operated by steam. We have removed the rolls and steam power, and our next improvement will be to finish our dump and increase our power supply. At present we are handling our own egg mash and starter and grower. Have handled no seeds up to present time.—Bish Feed Co., P. S. Bish, mgr.

IOWA

Earlville, Ia.—The Farmers Supply Co. has installed feed grinding equipment.

Maurice, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed an oat huller.—L. T. Nelson.

Alexander, Ia.—We intend to install new truck scale this year.—Schulte Grain Co.

George, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has improved its equipment with an oat huller.—L. T. Nelson.

Hamlin, Ia.—We are thinking of changing from electric to gas power in this elevator.—Hamlin Grain Co.

Sioux City, Ia.—J. S. Eales has been elected treas. of the Grain Exchange, succeeding R. E. Mangan, deceased.

Corydon, Ia.—F. M. West, grain dealer, who recently moved from his building, has moved again to the west side of the square.

Keokuk, Ia.—O. A. Talbott & Co., whose elevator here burned nearly three years ago, are reported to be contemplating rebuilding.

Adair, Ia.—Thieves recently sawed in two the lock of the office door of William Wheeler's elevator and stole eight sacks of cleaned clover seed.

Dike, Ia.—A 50-h.p. motor at the Froning Grain & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned out recently and had to be sent to Minneapolis for repairs.

Popejoy, Ia.—White & Ackerman have purchased the elevator of the Independent Grain Co. at this place, taking possession Dec. 1.—E. H. Day.

Des Moines, Ia.—J. Dolliver Kent, pres. of the Des Moines Elvtr. & Grain Co., has been made chairman of the traffic bureau of the Chamber of Commerce.

Menlo, Ia.—Farmers of this community are considering the purchase of the elevator formerly owned and operated by C. A. Wildman, recently deceased.

Beaver, Ia.—Carey Barcus, who has been employed at the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator here for four or five years, has resigned and taken a position in Panama.

Kiron, Ia.—Stock is being sold here in a proposed new elevator, and it is hoped by those interested that enough money will be raised to insure building this year.

Polk City, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has built a new office building to replace the one it had in the office of the Sloan Lbr. Co., which moved the lumber shed across the track.—A. T.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Schiffliin & Andrews, associated with W. G. Moorhead & Co. of Chicago, will continue the office here formerly operated by P. H. Schiffliin & Co., now retired from business.

Centerville, Ia.—A new concern in the feed and milling field is the Standard Soy Bean Processing Co., of this place, which has recently completed installing equipment and machinery in its plant.

Leon, Ia.—Roy Smith recently bot the storage sheds and office building on the old location of the Graham Coal & Grain Co. (which is now located uptown) and will use the lumber in building a residence.

Titonka, Ia.—O. E. Miller, a farmer, has bot from the Hutchinson Bros. the lots on which formerly stood the Hutchinson Feed Mill, which burned last spring. Mr. Miller plans to erect a new mill on the property at once.

Onawa, Ia.—O. W. Rechsteiner of Fremont, Neb., has bot the Onawa Flour Mills, formerly owned and operated by A. F. Huggenberger and his son Olaf. C. A. Beener of Fremont will manage the mills for the new owner.

Colo, Ia.—Wilbur F. Shaw, who for some years was engaged in the grain and lumber business here, about 14 years ago, died at his home in Cedar Rapids, Jan. 6, from kidney disease, leaving a widow and six children.

New London, Ia.—The New London Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that replaces the one burned last August, is completed and ready for business. It has a capacity of 13,000 bus. and is 76 feet high. Charles Shipley is the manager.

Dunkerton, Ia.—Shimp Bros., lumber and fuel dealers here, are remodeling one of their buildings and will operate a feed mill, installing a Blue Streak Hammer Mill, also dump and elevator to facilitate handling grain and ground feed.

Cherokee, Ia.—The Weart & Lysaght Elvtr. Co. has added an oat huller to its equipment.—L. T. Nelson.

Polk City, Ia.—J. B. Crum, present manager of the Farmers Grain Co., leaves the first of Feb. to take up a position with the Sloan Lumber Co. here, which is contemplating building an elevator.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Iowa Milling Co.'s new soy bean mill here will have a capacity of 600 bus. of beans per day, and following the opening of this mill the company is reported to be contemplating establishing similar plants thruout the state.

Alta, Ia.—The many friends in the trade of Thomas Scambler, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, will be surprised to learn that Tom is at present in the hospital at Rochester, Minn., after going thru the Mayo Clinic. At last reports he was showing good improvement and we are glad to hear it.—A. T.

Morley, Ia.—Following the resignation of C. I. Miller, manager of Harry Miller's elevator here, an agreement has been reached by the elevator owners whereby the management of the elevator and the work at the lumber and coal sheds have been placed under the supervision of W. D. Hart, manager of the Jurgensen lumber yard and elevator here.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—The Farmers Iowa Grain Corp. incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators J. P. Larson, pres.; J. S. Thompson, vice-pres.; E. M. Harmon, sec'y. Altho Mr. Larson is pres. the corporation has no connection with the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, the directors of which some time ago requested his resignation as sec'y.

Hudson, Ia.—The Hudson Lumber Co., who are also grain dealers here, held the annual meeting Jan. 13 at which the following officers were elected: James Loonan, pres.; Henry La Frenz, vice-pres., and H. R. Hollis, secy. and treas. Directors named were as follows: John Gutknecht, Henry Degner, Theo. Gutknecht and the above officers.—Art Torkelson.

KANSAS

Lehigh, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. here contemplates the building of a new elevator here at Lehigh.—Friesen Grain Co., J. Friesen.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The 33rd annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city some time in May, exact date not set.

Mount Hope, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s stockholders have voted to build a new elevator this year. Grover Hattan is manager.

Kinsley, Kan.—The elevator and outbuildings of R. L. Miller were slightly damaged by fire, reported as being from electrical cause, on Jan. 6.

Cimarron, Kan.—The Co-op. Equity Exchange contemplates the erection of an up-to-date concrete and steel 100,000-bu. elevator to cost \$30,000.

Greeley, Kan.—The Greeley Milling Co. contemplates erecting an elevator at this point in the near future to replace one lost by fire some time ago.

Big Bow (Johnson p. o.), Kan.—It is reported that the contract for another elevator for this place is to be let soon, making the third at this point.

Garden City, Kan.—George E. Gano's 60,000-bu. elevator, erected less than a year ago, burned Jan. 11, also 45,000 bus. of grain; partly insured.

Oak Valley, Kan.—John Milton, veteran feed mill owner, who has resided here since the '70's, was burned to death on Jan. 8 when his home burned.

Stockton, Kan.—I have added a line of lumber to my grain business.—O. C. Finch.

Kingman, Kan.—It is reported that the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. may reopen the flour mill here soon. L. M. Jacobus has been appointed manager.

Atchison, Kan.—W. W. Blair of the Blair Milling Co. of this city was married on Jan. 14 to Miss Julia Hamilton of Kansas City, and the couple took a honeymoon trip to Cuba.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Dodge City Terminal Elvtr. Co.'s new 500,000-bu. unit of its new elevator will soon be ready to receive grain. The manager of the new house will be L. Piott of Ft. Worth.

Grainfield, Kan.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co. will build a 30,000-bu. house here.—Farmers Co-op. Bus. Ass'n, F. L. Kamp, mgr.

Natoma, Kan.—The Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. at this station has installed a 7½-h.p. motor to replace engine and a 5-bu. automatic scale to replace a hopper scale.—Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., H. G. Schloh, mgr.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Coffeyville Grain Products Co. has started the construction of a large concrete sorghum tank, to have a capacity of about 13,000 gals., at its plant on Elm St. The sorghum is to be used as an ingredient of the company's poultry and stock feed.

Sterling, Kan.—The storage tanks of the Arnold Milling Co.'s new concrete 150,000-bu. elevator are nearly completed and work has been started on the headhouse. This company has just installed an electric impulse printer for sending and receiving telegrams.

Glen Elder, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n of Mitchell County is building a new elevator here of 30,000-bu. capacity, west of the present elevator, which may be taken down after the new one is completed. The new house will be equipped with the latest machinery for the rapid handling of grain.

Denison, Kan.—Frank Decker, who bot the Coleman & Artman elevator (operated by David Coleman and John S. Artman for many years), has sold to the Farmers Union Co., who took possession Jan. 15. The new owners will operate the newly acquired elevator, using the old one for storage and probably as a produce station later on.

Topeka, Kan.—At the annual election of the Board of Trade held recently the following officers were elected to serve for 1930: Pres., V. P. Campbell; vice-pres., F. W. Davidson; sec'y and treas., C. L. Parker. Directors: J. K. Landes, F. A. Derby, L. C. Grubb, C. L. Parker, E. W. Morrison; holdover directors are L. E. Howard and Art McMahan.

Topeka, Kan.—The following applications for membership in the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n have been received recently: Dannen Hay & Grain Co., Stratton Grain Co. and the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., all of St. Joseph, and Julius Huxmann of Arnold, Kan. This makes a total of 70 applications received during 1929, 28 of them being co-op. elevator companies.

Rolla, Kan.—The Co-op. Equity Exchange has bot the elevator here from the Pettit Grain Co., of which L. H. Pettit of Hutchinson is the head. The Equity Exchange, which already had a house here, had been contemplating building another elevator, which will now be unnecessary, as the new purchase has doubled its loading capacity. Walter January is the manager.

Pittsburg, Kan.—The Pittsburg Elvtr. Co. is constructing a new addition to its plant which will comprise a strictly up-to-date molasses mixing plant for the manufacture of all kinds of sweet feeds. The company's manager, Senator A. L. Scott, announced recently that the company expects to put out a complete line of "Peco" sweet feeds for all kinds of livestock and poultry as well.—The Pittsburg Elvtr. Co.

Salina, Kan.—Nearly all the grain men of this city were present at a farewell dinner given to James S. Hargett before his recent departure for Wichita Falls, Tex., to become vice-pres. and general manager of the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co., the largest unit of General Mills, Inc. The tables were arranged in the shape of the letter "H" and the dining room of the Salina Country Club was beautifully decorated. Mr. Hargett was presented with a traveling bag and with an enormous cowboy hat as appropriate for Texas.



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KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—The Vaughan Milling Co. is installing equipment for the manufacture of all kinds of feed.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—W. B. Anderson, Jr., of this city was elected pres. of the Southeastern Millers Ass'n at its recent meeting in Nashville, Tenn., on Jan. 14.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—Elizabethtown Milling Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators: George T. Massey, Jr., W. J. Druien, W. W. Vaughn; to deal in feeds, flour, meal and other grain products, and to buy and sell grain, field seeds, feed, etc. The Elizabethtown Milling Co. has operated here for many years, formerly being the property of George T. Massey, Sr. About a year ago George T. Massey, Jr., bot one-third interest, and recently the elder Mr. Massey sold his two-thirds interest to the new owners.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Elevators "D" and "E" at the Stuyvesant Docks here are to be repaired, according to the plans of the Board of Port Commissioners.

MARYLAND

Hagerstown, Md.—D. A. Stickell & Son, Inc., have completed plans for the rebuilding of their mill and elevator (that burned last fall) to cost \$100,000; hoisting, conveying and screening equipment will be installed.

Frederick, Md.—We have under consideration at the present time a consolidation of the farmer-owned and farmer-operated elevators to comply with the requirements of the Farm Marketing Act.—Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, P. D. Koons, Jr.

Baltimore, Md.—Robert G. Humphreys, active in the grain and hay trade here for many years, associated with Sinton Bros. & Co. for 15 years and more recently with George E. Morrison & Co., died on Jan. 10 of heart trouble at the age of 48 years.

MICHIGAN

Lansing, Mich.—The annual meeting of the Michigan Millers State Ass'n will be held here Jan. 29.

Springport, Mich.—G. E. Bursley & Co. have recently installed a new ball-bearing bean and grain cleaner.

Pigeon, Mich.—A stock of flour at this location belonging to the Commander Milling Co. was slightly damaged by fire on Dec. 24.

Kingston, Mich.—On the attrition mill in the local elevator operated by the Cass City Grain Co. a Dings Magnetic Spout is being installed.

South Rockwood, Mich.—The mill owned by the John Strong Co. at this station has recently been protected with copper cable lightning rods.

Detroit, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n will hold its annual midwinter meeting in this city on Feb. 5 at the Detroit-Leland Hotel.

Fremont, Mich.—The Wolters Milling Co. has recently installed a Pape Hammer Mill. This mill is protected by an electro-magnetic separator to eliminate tramp iron from the feed.

Edmore, Mich.—The Edmore Marketing Ass'n has recently installed a Pape Hammer Mill in its warehouse, which is operated by a 30-h.p. fully enclosed, self-ventilated, ball-bearing motor.

Blissfield, Mich.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Prod. Co. has recently installed a Bauer Hammer Mill with direct connected 50-h.p. motor. Mill has a built-in magnetic separator for removal of tramp iron.

Watrous, Mich.—Hart Bros. of Saginaw, Mich., who operate the elevator at this station, have recently replaced the engine power with a 10-h.p. single-phase motor enclosed in a fire-resistant enclosure built of asbestos lumber, angle iron and concrete, and ventilated to out-of-door air.

Ceresco, Mich.—The Ceresco Feed Mill, one of southern Michigan's oldest landmarks, was recently bot by Benjamin Packard of Bellevue. Due to the illness of the former owner, Frank Arnold, who has operated the mill for the past five years, it has been closed for about six weeks. The new owner is remodeling it and installing new equipment.

Fenwick, Mich.—Hart Bros. of Saginaw, Mich., who operate the elevator at this station, are planning to motorize the plant at once. Equipment will consist of one 15-h.p. and two 3-h.p. fully-enclosed, self-ventilated, ball-bearing motors. These motors will replace a gasoline engine which about two years ago nearly destroyed this plant by fire, caused by a back-firing of the engine.

Melvin, Mich.—The new feed mill of the Kerr Grain & Hay Co. at this station is nearing completion. It replaces the grain elevator and feed mill which burned on this same site about three years ago. A Jay Bee Hammer Mill is driven by a tex-rope drive by a 50-h.p. motor. Motor is of the fully-enclosed, pipe-ventilated, ball-bearing type. Mill is equipped with a Dings Electro-Magnetic Separator to remove tramp iron from the grain before grinding. Additional machinery will be installed next season.

Ashley, Mich.—A second 15-h.p. fully-enclosed, self-ventilated, ball-bearing motor has just been installed in the local elevator operated by the Rockafellow Grain Co., completing the electrical installation. This will eliminate a semi-diesel oil engine, the exhaust of which has set fire to the oily ground between the side track and the elevator numerous times, and about a year ago this was the cause of a fire which for a time threatened to destroy the entire elevator but it was finally extinguished, causing a loss of about \$100.

MINNESOTA

Becker, Minn.—H. R. Anderson has purchased A. Lee's feed mill.

Duluth, Minn.—The Board of Trade membership of J. M. Ericson has been transferred.

Swanville, Minn.—The Pirk Flour & Feed Co., E. W. Pirk owner, is installing a feed mixing machine.

Duluth, Minn.—The Duluth Universal Mill has been completely overhauled and repaired and is again in operation.

Edgerton, Minn.—R. H. Sietsema has succeeded B. Zwarts as manager of the Edgerton Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Janesville, Minn.—A. B. Carver of Montgomery is the new supt. of the Empire Mills, succeeding E. H. Thatcher, retired.

Akeley, Minn.—Axelson & Son, flour and feed dealers, have bot the Ervin elevator and business, formerly operated by Peter LaMois.

Ada, Minn.—The Ada Elvtr. Co. is enlarging its office. The south elevator office has been moved and connected with the north elevator office.

Rochester, Minn.—The Roddis Flour & Feed Co. has moved into its new \$30,000 plant and is now open for business. D. Roddis is the manager.

Ulen, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. has built a coal shed on the north side of its elevator and is now dealing in coal. It is also selling a line of feeds. Theo. Madsen is the local manager.

White Rock (Cannon Falls p. o.), Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here has been closed down for the winter but will probably open up again next summer. W. J. Scholes is manager.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at University Farm Jan. 21-23. A. D. Haedecke is assistant sec'y-treas.

Dunnell, Minn.—We just completed an 18x26 feed warehouse, installed a Strong-Scott Head Drive with Fairbanks-Morse 5-h.p. Motor, and enlarged our office, making everything very convenient.—Dunnell Farmers Elvtr. Co.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

Lee Warden of McCabe Bros. Co. of this city, who was regarded as immune to cupid's darts, recently returned from New York City with a bride.

William E. Nelson, a laborer who was working at the burned elevator of the Searle Grain Co., known as the Sterling Elvtr., which fire occurred Dec. 12, as reported in the Dec. 25 Journal, had a narrow escape from death on Jan. 5 when he and two other workmen were scraping the inside of one of the tanks. The machinery for drawing the grain from the tank was set in motion and he was drawn into the grain, from which it was impossible to release him until a hole was cut in the tank to relieve the pressure. He escaped serious injury altho he was imprisoned for nearly seven hours.

Philip Sayles of the Smith-Sayles Grain Co., Toledo, O., has been made a vice-pres. of the Sheffield Elvtr. Co. of this city.

A "better seed" special train will start out on a tour of 22 counties of southern Minnesota on Feb. 24 under the auspices of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, the Minnesota Agri. Experiment Sta., the agri. extension div. of the University of Minnesota, the U. S. Dept. of Agri., the C. & N. W. R. R. and the C. St. P. M. & O. R. R. As far as the itinerary has been completed, stops will be made at the following places: Luverne, Adrian, Worthington, Brewster, Slayton, Pipestone, Westbrook, Windom, Butterfield, Truman, Fairmont, Blue Earth, Amboy, Janesville, Owatonna, Lewiston, Chatfield, Kasson, Canby, Marshall, Tracy, Ivanhoe, Sanborn, Sleepy Eye, Redwood Falls, New Ulm, Mankato, St. Peter, Le Sueur and Belle Plaine. The train will consist of eight cars. One will feature recommended varieties of farm seeds, another will deal with seed cleaning and another with seed treatment.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—Memberships in the Merchants Exchange now number 480. The annual assessment for 1930 is \$175 and the transfer fee is \$150.

LaGrange, Mo.—P. H. Hall, manager of the LaGrange Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has resigned to take over an implement agency at Canton. His successor has not yet been chosen.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Work is now going forward on the headhouse of the Famo Feed Milling Co.'s new elevator, details of which were given in the Nov. 10 Journal. Other improvements which will probably be made after the present project is completed include the erection of a loading dock and the addition of two railroad switches. About 35 more men will be hired in the plant, bringing the total number of employees to 80. Paul Priestly is the manager.

Clarksville, Mo.—M. M. and C. L. Gillum have sold the stock of the Imperial Mill Co., one of Clarksville's oldest business institutions, to William B. Weakley, Dr. M. B. Clopton and Eugene Pettus. Work has already begun on repairs and in putting the plant in first-class shape. Later a feed mill and mixer will be installed. The coal, feed and flour business will be continued as in the past, as will the receiving and handling of wheat. For the present M. M. Gillum, former pres., will remain as manager of the plant.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Merchants Exchange elected the following officers on Jan. 8 for 1930: H. F. Beckmann, pres.; W. T. Brooking, first vice-pres.; H. H. Langenberg, second vice-pres.; directors—S. S. Carlisle, P. C. Knowlton, W. H. Toberman, M. A. Wilkins; com'ite of arbitration—Charles H. Appel, R. H. Baumgaertner, Logan M. Baxter, Ward A. Brown, P. S. Wilson; com'ite of appeals—J. M. Adam, A. V. Imbs, George L. Kelley, Joseph Leipman, C. A. Morton, W. J. Niergarth, L. F. Schultz, T. M. Scott, Edw. C. Seele.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

The Board of Trade is scheduled to resume classes of instruction on security work for members and employees of exchange member firms on Jan. 22. The classes will be held each Wednesday at 3:30 p. m. in the directors' room of the exchange.

The Kansas City Feed Club is planning a dinner and entertainment to be held Jan. 24 at the Kansas City Athletic Club, at which out of town guests will be welcome. Tickets are being sold at \$2 apiece. The pres. of the feed club is J. T. Sexton; sec'y, O. M. Straube, and treas., J. W. Gilges.

The Kansas City Hay Dealers Ass'n at its annual election on Jan. 7 appointed the following officers and directors for 1930: Pres., G. Stuart Brubaker; 1st vice-pres., George E. Curtis, and 2nd vice-pres., D. B. Tilson; board of directors—N. C. Campbell, L. M. Faris, William Musterman, L. E. Eades, R. E. Huffine and S. W. Taylor; com'ite of arbitration—Louis LeForge, R. O. North, W. C. Brown.

A meeting of the creditors of John W. Davidson, former head of the defunct Davidson Mill & Elvtr. Co., who operated a feed mill and warehouse in this city, was held on Jan. 18 to fix a dividend and to approve receiver and referee charges of about \$4,000. A Kansas City grain house is said to have the largest individual claim, amounting to about \$30,000. The referee in bankruptcy is Fred S. Hudson.

Clay-Leahy Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$110,000; incorporators: J. F. Leahy and others.

The capacity of public and private elevators also mill elevators in Greater Kansas City increased 2,380,000 bus. during 1929, this market now having a total grain storage capacity of 13,535,000 bus., compared with 41,155,000 bus. in 1928, and 40,832,000 bus. in 1927. The present capacity is divided as follows: 27,000,000 bus. in 12 "regular" houses; 5,920,000 bus. in 13 private elevators, and 10,615,000 bus. in 13 mill storage plants.

The election of the Board of Trade, held Jan. 7, resulted as follows: Pres., R. A. Jeanneret; 1st vice-pres., F. A. Theis; 2nd vice-pres., W. B. Lincoln. Directors: W. B. Lathrop, A. W. Stewart, Merle H. Howard, A. J. Izzard, T. R. Jessen, H. G. Stevenson. Arbitration com'tee: L. W. Sanford, F. T. Kane, R. O. McKenna, F. J. Fitzpatrick, J. L. Geisel. Directors of the Grain Clearing Co.: K. G. Irons, W. J. Mensendieck and H. F. Spencer were elected, and C. W. Lonsdale and E. O. Bragg are hold-over directors.

MONTANA

Dutton, Mont.—W. W. Peterson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, died recently.

Sidney, Mont.—The Occidental Elvtr. Co. has closed its house.—Farmers Merc. Elvtr. Co., Sidney, Mont.

Sidney, Mont.—The Northland Seed Co. recently purchased a hammer mill driven by a 50-h.p. motor.

Hobson, Mont.—Godfrey Matte has replaced J. L. Wendle as manager of the Equity Co-op. Ass'n here. Mr. Matte was formerly employed by the State Elvtr. Co. at Moccasin, Mont. The Judith Milling Co. has closed its mill here indefinitely.—The H. T. Goodell Elvtr.

Great Falls, Mont.—We have recently installed one No. 109A seed cleaner, one 298D machine, one 15-h.p. G. E. Motor, three elevator legs with conveyor and car unloading equipment. All of this will be used for receiving seed and grain from the Great Northern Railway tracks. Our other equipment is still used to receive from the C. M. & St. P. Railway tracks. We now have a cleaning capacity of four cars per day.—Barkemeyer Grain & Seed Co.

NEBRASKA

St. Edwards, Neb.—W. D. Fonda has put in a Blue Streak Hammer Mill at his elevator here.

Spaulding, Neb.—The Cedar Valley Roller Mills has installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Johnson, Neb.—Ed Pulwer, who formerly managed the Farmers Grain Co., Rohrs, Neb., has succeeded H. V. Swanson as manager of the Johnson Grain Co.

Tamora, Neb.—The Crittenden Grain Co.'s elevator here burned Jan. 9, at 10:30 a. m. The fire is thot to have started from a hot box in a wooden pulley.

Murray, Neb.—Sam F. Latta, former manager, has leased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for one year, and will operate the business as Sam F. Latta.

St. Marys, Neb.—H. A. Stone, manager of the Farmers Union Co.'s elevator here, who died unexpectedly Dec. 16, from heart trouble, has been succeeded by Hermañ W. Julifs.

Greeley, Neb.—P. J. Rooney & Son, who bot the 35,000-bu. Hord elevator here last summer, have opened it to store corn for feeding purposes. All three of the elevators here are in operation now.

Kearney, Neb.—At the annual meeting of the Grain Exchange officers were elected as follows: Pres., J. P. Gibbons; vice-pres., P. Burgner; sec'y-treas., W. Thornton, and chief inspector, C. V. Swan.

Omaha, Neb.—A meeting of the Grain Club will be held at the Paxton Hotel Jan. 24 at 6:30 p. m. Eugene O. Thompson, pres. of the Ass'n of Stock Exchanges of the U. S., will address the meeting.

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska Millers Ass'n will meet in this city on Jan. 23. The possibilities for a trade practice conference for the milling industry and the activities of the Federal Farm Board will be the chief topics discussed.

Hastings, Neb.—Fire caused by a hot bearing on scourer slightly damaged the mill plant of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. on Jan. 1.

Julian, Neb.—I have been running the Bartling Grain Co.'s elevator here for one year; had lease for five years, but bot it Dec. 13, 1929, with two lots, as all elevators here own their lots and do not have to lease from the railroad company.—C. O. Stukenholtz.

Nebraska City, Neb.—A. B. Wilson, who owns and operates seven elevators in this territory, has been confined to his home the past two weeks on account of sickness. Fortunately his condition is improved at present. R. W. Nosky is in charge of office.—Frank M. Ward.

Howe, Neb.—M. J. Clarke & Son are successors to the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., whose elevator has been under lease to other parties for the past few years here. The style of the firm will be the Howe Grain Co. Recently they purchased two cars of wheat produced in 1919.

Sterling, Neb.—Believe it or not, since B. G. Schmidt has succeeded Geo. H. Thompson as manager of the Sterling Grain & Stock Co. there are two managers of elevator companies here by the same name. They are cousins, and their given names are the same, altho they spell their surnames differently. Brock Smith, the other manager, is with the Farmers Union Co-op. Co. and has been since 1922.

Lexington, Neb.—John Jacobson, pres. and general manager of the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co., which operates a line of elevators, dropped dead from heart failure at his home here on Jan. 7. He was well known in grain and milling circles of the state and was a member of the Omaha Grain Exchange. At the age of 17 he started to work in the office of the company of which he was the pres. when he died and in which he held the controlling interest. Mr. Jacobson is survived by his widow and four children.

Omaha, Neb.—Seven feed manufacturing companies of this city and of Council Bluffs are consolidating. They are the Honey Dew Mills, Western Farmers Exchange, Union Feed & Milling Co. and the New Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., all of Omaha, and the Raven Mfg. Co., the Delicious Products Co. and the Raven Mineral Mfg. Co., all of Council Bluffs. The business of the consolidated companies will be done under the name of the Raven-Honey Dew Mills, Inc. The four Omaha plants will be put under a single roof, and likewise the three Council Bluffs plants.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—L. W. DePass has resigned as sec'y of the Grain & Flour Exchange.

Bridgeport, Conn.—William J. Wheeler, one of the founders of the firm of Wheeler & Co., dealers in grain and feed, died late in December at the age of 88 years. He retired from active business 35 years ago. He is survived by his widow, four sons and a daughter.

Boston, Mass.—Jacob I. Andrews, grain and flour broker and a member of the Grain & Flour Exchange, also founder and owner of the New England Cereal Co., with offices in this city, died Jan. 3, following an operation, at the age of 72 years. He was born in Russia, coming to the United States in 1904, following confiscation of much of a large fortune during a severe persecution.

NEW YORK

Lockport, N. Y.—Federal Mill, Inc., is the new name, effective Jan. 1, of the Federal Mill & Elvtr. Co., Inc., of this city.

West Coxsackie, N. Y.—The Coxsackie Milling & Supply Corp. recently installed a molasses mixer and a large storage tank. John O. Yeomans is vice-pres. and manager.

Canisteo, N. Y.—Marshall M. Burrell, vice-pres. of the J. H. Strait Milling Co., one of the largest feed producers in western New York, died unexpectedly at his home here recently at the age of 76 years.

Cortland, N. Y.—N. F. Webb, pres. of the Co-op. G. F. L. Exchange, died on Jan. 10 at his home here at the age of 78 years. He was very active in promoting the welfare of the Grange. A widow and two sons survive him.

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Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

BUFFALO LETTER.

The Gates Milling Co. is installing a molasses feed mixing plant.

Buffalo, N. Y.—H. C. Shaw, prominent in the grain trade for 30 years, has severed his connection with the Pierce Grain Corp. to take charge of the Globe Elvtr. Co.

Elmer J. Koehnlein has been appointed manager of the Buffalo plant of the McMillen Co., a subsidiary of Allied Mills, Inc., succeeding R. V. Craig, now general traffic manager for the company in Chicago.

The Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n held its annual midwinter convention in this city at the Hotel Buffalo on Jan. 16-17. A good program had been arranged both for the business sessions and for the social features.

The Pratt Food Co.'s new elevator is nearing completion and it is expected it will be ready to receive grain some time in February. This is the second unit of the company's new storage which it began in September. The first unit, having a capacity of 45,000 tons of feed and grain, is now in operation, having been completed in December.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Edward R. Carhart, a member of the Produce Exchange for 47 years, its pres. for two years and its treas. for 10 years, died Jan. 7 at the age of 66 years.

Fred M. Bennett, member of the Produce Exchange and an old grain man, died recently at the age of 73 years. He had represented the Nye-Jenks Grain Co. of recent years.

Recent new members of the Produce Exchange include B. A. Sachs and Thomas S. Mattimore. Alexander J. McDonnell has resigned his associate membership and applied for regular membership.

James M. Martin, who has been a member of the Produce Exchange since 1879, died at the age of 77 years on Jan. 6. He was sec'y of that body from 1893 to 1895, and was a member of the board of managers from 1891 to 1895.

Harry A. Sterling, assistant manager of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., has resigned and will make his home in Kansas City, on account of the condition of the health of his wife who has been under physicians' care in Kansas City since last October.

NORTH DAKOTA

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota will meet here in annual convention Feb. 4-6.

Jud, N. D.—We plan to install motors this spring. We handle some feeds and different kinds of seeds.—Jud Elvtr. Co., H. H. Egar.

Keys Spur (Fullerton p. o.), N. D.—W. H. Hazzard is now manager of the Baldwin Corp. Elvtr. at this point, succeeding E. B. Knutson.

Colgan, N. D.—The inside of the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was destroyed by fire reported as having originated from office stove or chimney, on Jan. 7.

Raleigh, N. D.—P. J. Rausch & Co., F. J. Roche, mgr., contemplates adding mealcake and mineral feeds to their mill feeds. This firm operates a 20,000-bu. elevator.

Minot, N. D.—We have just completed the installation of a friction type molasses feed mixer. We mix our own feeds under Dakota Leader brand and enjoy a fine distribution on these feeds thruout northwestern North Dakota and eastern Montana.—Valke-Christensen Co., Inc.

Starkweather, N. D.—The Starkweather Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been closed, the failure said to be due to speculation and mismanagement. The commission house to which the elevator company was indebted, Van Dusen-Harrington Co. of Minneapolis, a few weeks ago shipped out the grain and closed up the house.

Sarles, N. D.—A pure grain seed meeting was held at this place on Jan. 7, on which occasion the National Elvtr. Co., M. J. Hammes, agent, gave as a prize a half ton of coal for the best sample of marquis wheat, and the Cargill Elvtr. Co., F. A. Plummer, agent, gave \$2.50 in cash for the best sample of mindum durum wheat. Similar meetings have been held in 33 other North Dakota towns during January to date, and meetings to be held during the balance of the month are as follows: Jan. 22, Anamoose and Rolla; Jan. 23, Drake and St. John; Jan. 24, Butte and Rolette; Jan. 25, Velva and York.

OHIO

Okolona, O.—The Okolona Grain Co. has installed a Sidney Feeder for hammer mill.

Pemberville, O.—The Hobart-Bowlus Co. sustained slight windstorm damage on Nov. 3.

Columbus, O.—The Shell Creek Roller Mills have installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill recently.

Zanesfield, O.—Mail addressed to the Peters Grain Co., this point, is returned marked "Firm dissolved."

Luckey, O.—The Luckey Farmers Exchange has installed an attrition mill furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Fairport, O.—The Valley Camp Elvtr. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: J. A. and R. J. Paisley, G. W. Wilcox, E. G. Mathiott, H. T. Ewig.

New Hampshire, O.—During 1929 we built a 3,000-bu. outside corn crib, also bot a new 1½-ton truck and installed a new Papez Hammer Mill with 50-h.p. motor, texrope drive.—New Hampshire Grain Co.

Defiance, O.—The Puralic Dairy Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: George L. Motter, Lester E. Hubbard, M. A. Goller; to manufacture and deal in feeds, dairy products and dairy cattle.

New Burlington (Mount Healthy p. o.), O.—Anthony Faske is now making dairy feed and poultry feed and doing custom grinding on his recently installed electrically driven machinery which has an hourly capacity of four tons.

Columbus Grove, O.—Farmers who are organizing a co-op. grain elevator company here, as reported in the last number of the Journal, are discussing the advisability of acquiring the three elevators now operating at this point, owned by J. H. Barnett, Frank X. Annesser and Eikenberry & Son.

Milford Center, O.—The Ohio Grain Co-op. Ass'n, Inc. (notice of the incorporation of which appeared in the Journal's last number), will take over the properties of the Ohio Grain Elvtr. Co. at this place, at Irwin, Woodstock and Mechanicsburg. The Ohio Grain Elvtr. Co. was formed in 1913, and the new concern was formed in order to benefit from the program offered by the Federal Farm Board and the co-op. marketing act.

Gutman (Wapakoneta p. o.), O.—This elevator, owned and operated by the Ohio Seed Co. and located on the N. Y. Central R. R., is a new house that replaces the one owned and operated by the Gutman Grain Co. and which was destroyed by fire in April, 1928. The undersigned was manager of the old plant and is also manager of the new one operated by the Ohio Seed Co. It is a wood elevator of 30,000 bus. capacity, operated by electricity; the plant is equipped with a feed mill and cleaner and handles clover and timothy seeds.—Frank M. Metz.

Cleveland, O.—The Cleveland Grain & Milling Co.'s elevator burned Jan. 10; loss on building, \$450,000; on grain, \$600,000; covered by insurance. It was considered doubtful if any of the grain could be salvaged. The main part of the elevator, which was an old landmark located in the industrial section of the city, was six stories high, the headhouse extending an additional four stories. The structure had been taken over only the day before the fire by the county as part of the right-of-way for a proposed new viaduct across the flats. An overheated drier was said to be responsible for the fire.

OKLAHOMA

Maysville, Okla.—Eskridge & Son recently installed a hammer mill.

Chandler, Okla.—C. E. Fillman has bot the feed mill from A. C. Scheirbman.

Goodwell, Okla.—The Riffe Bros Grain Co. is about to start construction of a 125,000-bu. elevator.

Alva, Okla.—The elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n was severely damaged by fire; loss estimated at \$3,000. It will be rebuilt.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The annual meeting of the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Ass'n will be held in this city Jan. 23-24. About 300 members are expected to attend.

Enid, Okla.—The Graco Milling Co. of Sherman, Tex., has closed a deal with the Rock Island R. R. for a tract of land on which to erect a plant for the manufacture of stock and poultry feed products. The plant, which is to be located near the Pillsbury Mill, will be erected in the spring.



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Hennessey, Okla.—The Star Mill & Elvtr. Co., Inc., has let the contract for the construction of its new 100,000-bu. elevator to the Southwestern Engineering Co.

Texhoma, Okla.—The Texhoma Elvtr. Co. recently completed a 100,000-bu. elevator here. It also has elevators at Goodwell, Okla., and at Stratford, Tex. Headquarters are at Texhoma.

Kingfisher, Okla.—Fred W. Lankard, vice-pres. and manager of the Kingfisher Mill & Elvtr. Co., who has had heart trouble for over a year serious enough to prevent his taking an active part in business during that time, was taken to a hospital in Oklahoma City for treatment about three weeks ago where he died on Jan. 10.

Enid, Okla.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp., a subsidiary of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n, which bot a site for its proposed terminal elevator here last June, located east of the Pillsbury mills near the main line of the Rock Island, is making a thoro study of the various types of elevators before deciding which is the best to be followed, and the contract is expected to be let about the first of February. The estimated cost will be between \$350,000 and \$400,000. The headhouse of the elevator will be equipped with the latest and most efficient type of machinery for handling grain, and the elevator will be capable of handling 3,000,000 bus. per day. The corp. now has 65 grain elevators in Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle, but this is its first terminal elevator.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Oroville, Wash.—Gordon Jackson is the new manager of the Oroville Grain Co., succeeding Ervin Curtis.

Pine City, Wash.—Smith Bros. contemplate the erection of a feed mixing plant, with E. F. Smith as manager.

Spokane, Wash.—The Centennial Mill Co. is said to be contemplating the erection of a number of terminal elevators when freight rate adjustments can be made with the railroads. This company recently completed a 400-barrel unit, as reported in the Dec. 25 Journal, giving it a total capacity of 1,000 barrels.

Wendell, Ida.—The Wendell Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s alfalfa meal mill, elevator and other buildings, four coal bins and one box car burned Jan. 10; loss, estimated at over \$250,000; insurance, small. The mill contained about \$70,000 worth of cleaned alfalfa seed ready for shipment, the elevator was filled with wheat, the coal bins contained a large quantity of coal and the box car was loaded with fence posts. The buildings were totally destroyed.—I. M. D. [Another report states that stock stored in the elevator and owned by the Ahlquist Produce Co. and the Occidental Seed Co. was also burned, and that the fire was probably caused by exposure.]

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Commercial Exchange will hold its annual meeting and election in the Bourse on Jan. 28.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Ambrose B. Clemmer, who has been sec'y of the Commercial Exchange here for the past 15 years, died Jan. 5 from the effects of a heart attack after an illness of only three days. He was 67 years of age.

Bear Lake, Pa.—S. L. Tillitson, operator of the feed mill here for many years, died at his home in this place recently. He had not been active in the operation of the mill in late years, having turned the management over to his son, T. L. Tillitson. Mr. Tillitson was well known among feed men of the northern part of this state.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Wood, S. D.—The Rosebud Grain Co. is constructing an elevator here.

Claremont, S. D.—I just installed a Jay Bee Hammer Mill.—Roy Rosholt, mgr., Equity Elvtr. Co.

Dell Rapids, S. D.—The Jargenson Elvtr. Co. has installed a feed mill and an oat huller.—L. T. Nelson.

Lemmon, S. D.—E. J. Ziltz's elevator is being remodeled in the interior and when completed it will have over 1,250 square feet of floor space.

Wall, S. D.—Louis Determan, formerly of Kadoka, has succeeded John Harnden as manager of the Tri-State Milling Co.'s elevator, Mr. Harnden having resigned after 14 years' service.

Aberdeen, S. D.—Fire caused by a can of motor oil being set on top of the stove and overflowing on the stove slightly damaged the elevator of the New Aberdeen Farmers Equity Exchange on January 3.

Andover, S. D.—The four line houses here have merged as the Andover Grain Co. They are the Empire Elvtr. Co., Miller Elvtr. Co., Bagley Elvtr. Co. and the independent elevator, A. C. Mattson. We may put in electric motors in the spring.—Andover Farmers Elvtr. Co.

SOUTHEAST

Harrisonburg, Va.—The Piedmont Millers Ass'n is planning to hold its midwinter meeting here on Feb. 7.

Orangeburg, S. C.—A fire early in January at State Warehouse No. 20 destroyed \$20,000 worth of grain; covered by insurance.

Milledgeville, Ga.—The Milledgeville Milling Co. has installed feed milling and mixing machinery and is now manufacturing a full line of dairy feeds.

Herndon, Va.—The Fair-Lou Mills, Inc., are the successors to the Hoge Grain & Feed Co., Inc., of this place, manufacturers of the "Fair-Lou" dairy feed.

Elberton, Ga.—G. M. Norman's roller mill on Beaverdam Creek, seven miles from here, burned on Jan. 5; loss, \$7,000; insurance, \$3,000; the cause of the fire was attributed to a cigarette.

Forest City, N. C.—The Forest City Feed & Fertilizer Co.'s plant was damaged by fire on Jan. 6, which was discovered by the night watchman. Due to the promptness of the fire department the loss was believed to be small.

Buckhannon, W. Va.—The Hyre Feed & Storage Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: C. M. Hyre, Laura B. Hyre, Alice A. Barlow, J. A. Lorence, Carl L. Horner; to do a general wholesale and retail feed business.

TENNESSEE

Martin, Tenn.—The Stafford Milling Co. recently put in a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Lewisburg, Tenn.—The Lewisburg Milling Co. recently installed a feed mill for which a building had been especially erected.

Memphis, Tenn.—Jackson M. Crump, founder of Crump Bros., the grain and feed firm that has been operated for a number of years by his sons, died recently at the age of 88 years.

Memphis, Tenn.—The election at the Merchants Exchange on Jan. 11 resulted as follows: Pres., Charles P. Reid; vice-pres., Charles B. Stout; directors—S. F. Clark, E. E. Clarke, C. E. Coe, T. H. Gregory, L. B. Lowitt, H. C. McCoy, S. Tate Pease, W. R. Smith Vaniz.

TEXAS

Friona, Tex.—The Santa Fe Grain Co. is erecting a new elevator here, also a 100-foot warehouse adjoining it.

Perryton, Tex.—The North Grain Co., J. M. North proprietor, has just completed its 20,000-bu. elevator started last fall.

Stratford, Tex.—The Riffe Bros. Grain Co. (the local name of the Texhoma Elvtr. Co., headquarters Texhoma, Okla.) has completed its 120,000-bu. concrete elevator here.

Galveston, Tex.—Prof. G. C. Meaux, who has been the head of an agricultural school at Eunice, La., for the last three years, has been made general manager of the Liberty Feed Mills here.

El Campo, Tex.—We expect to add a brick storage warehouse to our plant in the spring and summer. We handle all kinds of grains and millfeeds, as well as field seeds, and manufacture a full line of commercial mixed feeds.—El Campo Rice Milling Co.

Booker, Tex.—General repair work and increase in capacity of machinery will begin by Booker Equity Exchange as soon as weather opens up in spring. Booker Equity owns three elevators at this place.—Booker Equity Exchange, by Percy J. Gheen, mgr.

Ennis, Tex.—The Chapman Milling Co. of Sherman, Tex., will open a wholesale branch at this point.

Canyon, Tex.—A. A. Walker and W. H. Hicks have bot the business of the McReynolds Grain Co. Mr. Walker has owned the elevator for some time and leased it to Mr. McReynolds. Mr. Walker and Mr. Hicks, who will act as manager, are both experienced grain and elevator men.

Farwell, Tex.—Damage amounting to about \$300 was sustained by the Doggett Grain Co., on one of the last days of December, when fire spread from burning trash along the highway to large stacks of ear corn near by. More than 5,000 bus. of corn and many tons of maize heads were endangered.

Dallas, Tex.—Officers have been elected by the Grain Exchange as follows: Pres., A. A. Hart; vice-pres., Edwin B. Doggett; sec'y-treas., G. H. Rogers. Directors: J. C. Crouch, D. S. Donovan, Alva Knight, Tony Brignardelle. The exchange plans on either buying or building a home for the organization.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Kimbell Milling Co., Inc., has let the contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. for the erection of a 1,000,000-bu. elevator here, which will give the Kimbell plant a storage capacity of over 3,000,000 bus. June 1 is the date set for the completion of the new house, construction to start at once.

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Uhlmann Grain Co.

Domestic, Export, Futures, Consignments

J. S. Bache & Co.

Grain and Cotton Futures

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grain, Stocks, Provisions

Kimbell Milling Co.

Exporters, Grain Merchants, Public Storage

Dallas, Tex.—The Dal-Tex Grain Co. is now operating under the name of the Conkey Feed Mills of Texas, a branch of the G. E. Conkey Co. of Cleveland, O. We have installed quite a bit of new machinery in order to manufacture feeds under the Conkey formulas and have added one story to our warehouse, making a capacity for storing 30 cars. We also have an elevator capacity of 100,000 bus.—The Conkey Feed Mills of Texas, by L. Brignardelle.

Vega, Tex.—Our new elevator at this point is being built on the Rock Island. It will be of cribbed construction, 11 bins, 35,000-bu. storage capacity, equipped with Fairbanks 10-ton Dump Scale used in conjunction with Kewanee Truck Lift, single conveyor leg, 12-inch belt, 11x7x7 buckets, operated by 10-h. p. electric head drive. Construction and machinery installation being supervised by A. R. Crerar. Expect to finish the house by Feb. 15.—C. G. Hillker.

Temple, Tex.—The thirteen indictments for forging grain Bs/L returned against A. B. Crouch, former head of the A. B. Crouch Grain Co., who was brot here from New Zealand a few weeks ago after a search of years had been made for him, were dismissed in district court on motion of the district attorney, following a settlement with the City National Bank of Temple, the largest loser in the failure of Crouch's firm in 1916. The bank is reported to have said in a letter to the district attorney that restitution had been made "by way of compromise of his liability to it on account of claims." The letter cited opinions of attorneys that under international law and holdings of the higher courts, Crouch could not be tried on any indictment except the specific one on which he was extradited. The amount of the bank's loss was said to be \$160,000. Mr. Crouch has already sailed for New Zealand, where he has lived for 13 years.

WISCONSIN

Rose Lawn, Wis.—The Hofa Park Milling Co. has recently erected a feed mill for custom grinding.

Juda, Wis.—The Quality Fuel & Feed Co. has bot the Wisconsin Power & Light Co.'s feed grinding business, erected a new building and put in new machinery.

Ft. Atkinson, Wis.—The N. J. Braun Lumber Co. of Jefferson, Wis., has bot the Royce-Holstein Lumber Co. of this city and will operate under the name of the Holstein & Braun Lumber Co., adding feeds to its business. It will operate a grinder and mixer.

Clintonville, Wis.—The Clintonville Co-op. Mercantile Co. has been dissolved and two separate companies have been formed, the Clintonville Mercantile Co. and the Clintonville Elvtr. Co. The last named company was recently incorporated, as reported in the Dec. 10 Journal.

Cedarburg, Wis.—Charles Pollow and John G. Blank have taken an option on the old mill here and contemplate converting it into a feed plant. It is a large six-story building erected in 1855 by Hilgren & Schroeder, pioneer millers. The present owner, C. G. Ruck, will operate the business for the new owners.

Superior, Wis.—It is expected that the driving of the piles for the foundation of the 3,000,000-bu. addition to the Great Northern Railway's Elvtr. "S," operated by A. D. Thomson & Co. (details of which appeared in the Nov. 25 Journal), will be completed by the middle of February. The contract for the construction of the concrete superstructure has not been let.

French Wheat Regulation.

The Chamber of Deputies of the French Senate has enacted a measure calling for a declaration of the total stocks of foreign wheat on hand, also domestic wheat and wheat derivations. It also calls for the re-export, within three months, of wheat or flour equivalent to the wheat imported under temporary permits.

Furthermore it authorized the government to establish and require the flour mills to use a fixed proportion of domestic wheat in the production of flour, and under this authorization, a decree has been issued calling for the use of at least 97 per cent. A 20 per cent. minimum is, however, allowed under certain conditions, for the manufacture of health bread flours.

Carriers' Ordered to Cease Giving Allowances to Warehouses.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has just made public its report on docket No. 20968 in which three firms complained against the railroad companies at Philadelphia for alleged favors to four warehousing companies with which the railroads have contracts.

Complainants urged among other things, that the allowances are in fact rebates given for the purpose of buying freight traffic controlled by the contract warehouses and causing it to be transported over defendants' lines; that the facilities of the contract warehouses are not railroad freight stations or used by the general public as such; that the contract warehouses are the actual shippers of the freight handled by them; that the contract warehouses do not perform any task for defendants that entitle them to receive allowances; and that the loading and unloading of freight by the contract warehouses is not in fact transportation service and that allowances therefor, being for trade services, are illegal.

Following McCormick Warehouse Co. v. Pennsylvania R. Co., supra, and upon this record, the Commission found that the practice of defendants in making allowances to the contract warehouses in connection with the loading or unloading of package freight at Philadelphia as aforesaid, and refusing to make similar allowances to complainants for performing similar services, results in unjust discrimination, in undue preference of the contract warehouses, and in undue prejudice to complainants.

The record discloses that these allowances are nothing more than a device to attempt to lend legality to the payment of rebates to the contract warehouses. It is apparent that the unjust discrimination and undue prejudice can lawfully be corrected only by terminating the allowances.

Defendants will therefore be required to cease and desist from publishing or making such discriminatory and preferential allowances. The Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio will also be required to cancel their tariff provisions which make the facilities of the contract warehouses a part of the respective station facilities of these defendants at Philadelphia.

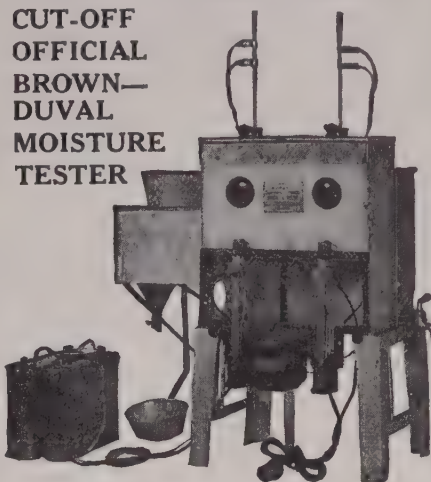


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Division G. L. M. Corp.

822 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago
210 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Grain Carriers

JUDGE WILLIAM E. LEE of Idaho has been confirmed as a member of the I. C. C.

THE I. C. C. has granted the Santa Fe, San Juan & Northern R. R. an extension of time in which to start and to finish construction of a line in Sandoval Co., N. Mex.

DURING 1929, the I. C. C. reduced by 280 the number of cases on its formal docket. At the beginning of 1929 there were 2,706 formal cases pending and at the close of the year the number was 2,426.

Would Recover Damages for Delay.

Geo. E. Gano, line elevator operator of Hutchinson, Kan., has filed suit against the Santa Fe to recover \$48,675.02 damages for unwarranted delay in moving 300 cars of wheat to market during July while the market dropped 4 or 5 cents per bushel.

The claim department rejected the claims on the ground that floods delayed the shipments.

The papers filed by the attorneys for Mr. Gano, Tincher, Shaffer & Martin, include 291 pages.

Tramp Vessels Carry Less Grain.

Tramp steamers carried 54 per cent, or 43,435,429 bushels of the total amount of grain exported from Montreal during the past season of navigation. The balance, 37,000,550 bushels, was taken out by liner tonnage, according to statistics prepared by Captain R. C. Brown and incorporated in the Port Warden's annual report. He also pointed out that only 158 certificates for loading grain were issued by his office, which is lower than for any preceding eight years and shows a decrease of 333 from the previous season.

Seaway Waste of Money.

The Board of Trade of Montreal some months ago asked two well known Canadian engineers to investigate the proposed St. Lawrence deep waterways proposal and to report as to its feasibility. These engineers, Henry Holgate and J. A. Jamison, have now reported and they recommend that the Board oppose the project.

Among the things they propose is an investigation of the economic situation of Montreal harbor and the grain transfer system at Port Colborne, "with a view to urging on the government such improvements that charges on grain in transit will be reduced to a reasonable figure."

New Track Storage Charge.

Effective Feb. 15 the Eastern Trunk Line Ass'n will charge 1/25 of one cent per day per 100 pounds on grain held in cars at New York after 10 days, and at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston after 20 days.

The charge will accrue three full days after notice, aggregating 72 hours counting from 7 o'clock a. m., if for any cause whatever the grain is held. It is understood by the trade that the charge will not accrue until after the lapse of 10 or 20 days respectively.

Grain exporters have objected to the charge coming at a time when heavy stocks of grain are being carried in cars at the seaboard, and feel that instead of making the penalty applicable at the outports the railroad companies, when grain can not be handled expeditiously at the ports, should take steps to prevent loading of cars at points of origin, by embargo or otherwise.

Another objection is that Canadian ports and Galveston are not subjected to the same charge.

Cars Loaded with Grain.

For the week ending Dec. 21, a total of 36,167 cars were loaded with grain and grain products on the railroads of this country, a reduction of 7,008 from the corresponding week a year ago. For the week ending Dec. 28, the total was 31,557, a reduction of 5,534 from the previous year.

Protests New Barge Line.

The Southern Railway System, on Jan. 16, filed a protest with the I. C. C. against approval of an application for permission to operate a barge line on the Mississippi and its tributaries between Cincinnati and New Orleans. Among other things, this protest says: "The proposed water line would open up no new territory, but would simply be an additional line in a section now more than adequately served by various carriers," said the Southern. "It would depend entirely for traffic upon tonnage which it could take away from existing lines."

Want No Reargument on Southwestern Rates.

The Corporation Commission of the State of Oklahoma has filed protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the request by the Kansas City Board of Trade asking for a reargument of the grain rate cases taken up two years ago.

The state commission calls attention to the recent tariffs materially reducing the rate on grain to Gulf ports, and does not wish to have the status altered by reargument, alleging the issues long ago were submitted and are demanding a decision.

Free Transportation.

Bills have been introduced in both houses of Congress, which would permit the railroads to give free transportation to members, attorneys and experts of the various state regulatory commissions, and the wonder is as to why any one should conceive such an arrangement to be right and proper. There is too much free transportation now.

A good many people seem obsessed with the idea that it costs a railroad nothing to carry a few extra passengers. They say the trains are run anyway and that the cars are seldom filled, and that the slight extra weight means nothing.

Well perhaps the latter is true, but the railroads have just one thing to sell and that is transportation. If the business of any department of the state justifies travel, the state should pay for it. If it does not, the officials should stay in their offices. If there was less free transportation, all down the line, including that of railway officials and employees and their families, the public would be better satisfied and it might even be possible for many rates to be lowered and the extortionate surcharge abolished.

Will Have Transit on Soy Beans.

The railroads will soon publish tariffs making effective at Chicago the same privileges on transit on soy beans, as are granted on grain and grain products going east.

Transit rates on grain, products and feeds will be published, it is expected, from Chicago to reach additional territory, on the basis of thru rates accorded competing markets.

Complaint for More Time for Reinspection.

The complaint by the Chicago Board of Trade asking for additional free time for reinspection or appeal on grain, and for a reduction or cancellation of the \$2.70 charge per car when disposition is not given within the free time, will be argued orally before the Interstate Commerce Commission within the next two or three months.

Leaking Cars at Chicago.

The Chicago Board of Trade Weighing Department during 1929 found 4.36% of the cars arriving at the unloading elevators in a leaking condition.

Special weight investigations were made on 205 cars and the cause of the weight difference located on 19 of these cars.

In the outer yards the department's deputies inspected 101,623 cars in the arrival inspection yards, during the year.

Box Cars in Good Supply.

Surplus box cars on the railroads within the American Ry. Ass'n increased 15,838 during the week ending Dec. 23 and the total stood at 222,212. The surplus of cars of all descriptions increased to 367,657.

For the fifth time in the last three months the railroads have established new low records in the number of freight cars in need of repair. The number needing either light or heavy repairs was only 122,552.

Insurance Notes.

SEVERAL state operating workmen's compensation insurance departments spend as high as 66 cents on administration for every dollar paid to the beneficiaries. The taxpayers enjoy paying the expenses of these state ventures into business.

ANTI-FRICTION bearings will come up for discussion at the next Fieldmen's Convention in the form of a report as to what is being accomplished in the securing of installations of these bearings. The "Grain Dealers Mutual" really started the Anti-Friction Bearing Campaign and has been the mainspring in keeping it going.

IRENE, S. D.—H. S. Riley and E. R. Arneson, whose elevator burned, have brought suit against the Fire Ins. Co. to recover \$8,000 insurance on grain burned. The loss on building was paid but payment on the grain was refused because the owners had not complied with the requirement that the amount of grain on hand be reported weekly. Argument was heard in the federal court at Sioux Falls by Judge Lee Wyman, who has taken the question under advisement.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The State Insurance Department must bear the expense of examining casualty, life and other types of insurance companies except fire and marine under a decision by Judge Philip Sullivan in the Circuit Court in the suit by the state against the Great American Casualty Co. to recover a bill of \$1,500, because the law under which these companies are organized does not require them to pay the cost of examination, as does the law covering fire and marine companies. Eventually the policy holders pay for this political humcomb.

FIRE



can quickly consume your business, which has taken years to build up. Fire Barrels at strategic places throughout your elevator provide good protection against this menace.

Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

Carbondale Fire Protection Co.
Carbondale, Penn.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

RELEASE VALUATION clause in interstate B/L is valid, and limits recovery to part of shipment actually damaged computed at release value. Rule relating to release valuation clause in interstate B/L as interpreted by Supreme Court of United States must control when applied to interstate shipment.—*Taylor v. C., R. I. & P. R. Co. Supreme Court of Iowa.* 227 N. W. 407.

Cottonseed Meal Is Not Grain.

D. L. Rickel had in his granary cottonseed meal valued at \$1,700 and some grain, all insured for \$2,000, and which was burned.

When the Republic Mutual Fire Ins. Co. refused payment on the meal Rickel brought suit in the District Court of Republic County, Kansas, and from a judgment against him appealed to the Supreme Court of Kansas, which on Dec. 7, 1929, affirmed the decision, saying:

The plaintiff contends that cottonseed meal is "grain," the same as corn meal, or flaxseed meal, brans, shorts, and other ground feeds, or any other products of this character. We think not. The word "grain" has a clear, definite meaning. Webster gives this definition:

"1. In modern usage the seed or seedlike fruit of any cereal grass, as wheat, maize, oats, rice, millet, etc.

"2. Collectively: The unhusked or the threshed seeds or fruits of various food plants, now usually, specif., the cereal grasses, but in commercial statutory use (as in insurance policies, trade-lists, etc.) also flax, peas, sugar-cane seed, etc."

In 28 C. J. 757, "grain" is thus defined:

"Grain, A generic term; a kernel, especially of those plants, like wheat, whose seeds are used for food; specifically, a seed of one of the cereal plants collectively; a single seed or hard seed of a plant, particularly of those kinds whose seeds are used for food of man or beast; a single small seed; a small hard seed; the gathered seed of cereal plants in mass; the fruit of certain plants which constitute the chief food of man and beast; also the plants themselves, whether standing or gathered. Sometimes the term is used to designate a crop in a field, or cereals in the straw. In accordance with the context or the connection in which it is employed the term may include barley; bran; broomcorn; corn, in general, corn and millet hay; flax; hay or stalk; maize, millet; millet hay; oats, peas, rye, sugar-cane seed; wheat."

Since cotton is not grown generally in Kansas, neither it nor its products are the subject of an insurance policy covering farms and farm products unless specially provided for. Cottonseed meal is a by-product of cotton "obtained by grinding the hard, dry cake left after the oil has been pressed out of the seeds.

The process of manufacture changes a grain into some other product. For instance, flour is not grain; neither is oat meal nor corn meal. They, like cottonseed meal, are grain products. Cottonseed meal does not represent the entire cotton seed as do corn meal and oat meal represent the entire grains from which they are made. In the process of the manufacture of cottonseed meal, the oil is extracted. Moreover, the seed is subjected to a process of cooking with steam and then, after removal of the oil, is put into the form of cakes. This all takes place before the cottonseed meal results.

We are of the opinion that, if the parties had intended to insure cottonseed meal on the prem-

ises, they would have so indicated by including the item specifically, or at least would have included therein the term "provisions."

The object or purpose of the contract, in our opinion, was to insure the products of plaintiff's farm. There was no intention to include in the property to be covered by such insurance a manufactured article brought to the premises from another state.—282 Pac. Rep. 757.

Kansas Pool Takes Another Licking.

The Supreme Court of Kansas on Dec. 7, 1929, gave judgment against the Kansas Wheat Pool Ass'n, represented in the suit by Lawyer T. A. Nofztger of Wichita, and in favor of F. A. Messmer, a member, whom the Pool tried to restrain from selling his wheat.

When the Pool got its restraining order July 9, 1923, Messmer insisted upon having a bond allowing him damages if it was found later that the injunction restraining him from disposing of his wheat was wrongfully issued.

On Dec. 18, 1926, it was found by the court that the restraining order had been wrongfully issued. Accordingly Messmer brought suit on the bond, showing expenses on various trips to the office of the Wheat Pool, to employ and consult attorneys, and other expenses, all of which the trial court declined to hear. The Supreme Court, however, reversed this ruling and gave Messmer damages for the amount of the expense he had been put to by the wrongful persecution by the Pool. In this the court followed the decision in the case of the Garden Plain Farmers Elevator Co. against the Pool.—282 Pac. Rep. 728.



Frank M. Walter, Muncy, Pa.

Corn Yields Seventy-Five By-Products

Seventy-five separate and distinct by-products made from corn are listed by James L. Donnelly, executive vice-pres. of the Illinois Manufacturers Ass'n, in assuring Earl C. Smith, pres. of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, that manufacturers will gladly co-operate with farmers in efforts to increase market outlets for corn.

From corn kernels come these products:

Corn syrup, cornstarch, hominy grits, hominy, corn flour, corn sugar, dextrine, corn bran, synthetic ammonia, corn oil cake, breakfast food products, wood alcohol, acetone, methanol, cornmeal, and corn oil.

From cornstalks the following by-products can be made: Viocene (a wood gum), xylose (an unfermented wood sugar), cellulose nitrate, cellulith, rayon (artificial silk), wall board, pulp board, paper, fiber, alpha cellulose, and pyrox-lylin varnish.

From cornstalk pith: Dynamite absorbent, face powder, guncotton, insulated lining, linoleum, novelty pottery, papier mache packing for war vessels, pipe covering, and smokeless powder.

From corn husks: Oil cloth, upholstering, door mats, horse collars, floor rugs, chair cushions, cloth, corn hats, and mattresses.

From corncobs can be secured: Acetic acid, chloroform, iodoform, alcohol, anaesthetics, antiseptics, pipes, buttons, charcoal, washboards, curing for concrete floors, diabetic food, dyes, furfural, fire lighter, glue, hard rubber substitute, incense, methanol, maple flavor, motor fuel, oxalic acid, pitch, plastics, punk, shampoo, rosin, tar, and sweeping compound.

Since many members of the manufacturers' Ass'n are in position to utilize many of these corn by-products, Mr. Donnelly is furnishing the complete list, as shown above, to every member, he told Mr. Smith recently.

Frank M. Walter Makes New Connection.

Frank M. Walter has been assigned the duties of Milling Engineer with Robinson Manufacturing Company. His past experience and training would seem to qualify him for this position and enable him to do his part in upholding the high standard of service for which the Robinson Mfg. Co. is favorably known.

Mr. Walter developed an early liking for the milling business while working in mills operated by his father in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and having an ambition to advance himself in the field, he entered the Pennsylvania State College and graduated in 1912 in Milling Engineering.

At the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills, Lawrenceburg, Ind., George Lewis, then superintendent, assisted him in gaining a general experience in the operating end of the mill. His first connection with a firm of mill builders was in the Drafting Department of Nordyke & Marmon Co. A year was spent in the shops of Deere & Co., and later a few years as Engineer and Salesman with the Anglo-American Mill Co.

The year 1917 found him in the Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, where he was commissioned in the Ordnance Section of the army, and during 1918 he served in the A. E. F.

After the War he entered the employ of Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co. and for eight years sold mill machinery and during the last two years held the position of Chief Draftsman and Engineer. He has handled mill jobs from the smallest up to 2000 barrels capacity and is familiar with milling requirements in all sections of this country and Mexico. Recently he has been selling molasses feed machinery and hammer mills.

Mr. Walter extends an invitation to all millers to write him regarding any milling problem they may have.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

Box 687, Station A. Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim savings of \$100.00 or more per year, are worth making. Audits are made on a percentage basis; no other costs whatever. If examination of your shipping records is permitted, it will save you money.

W. S. Braudt
Aud. and Treas.
Champaign, Ill.

Harry J. Berman
General Counsel
Chicago, Ill.

Field Seeds

Why Affidavit Alfalfa Seed Should Be Banned.

BY WALDO KIDDER.

Extension Agronomist, Boseman, Mont., Before the International Crop Improvement Ass'n.

The plan as being carried out by the Crop Improvement Ass'ns, and Extension workers thruout the country is more or less standard everywhere and is giving excellent results to the farmers practicing what is recommended by the plan. This plan depends on information as to best varieties from experiment stations, then, those varieties which seem to be superior are tested out locally for several years, and then the outstanding variety is received as the standard variety to grow and its value demonstrated by field tests. This work has been going on for years and its value is unquestioned.

The information as to variety is not sufficient for the growers. They must be able to get pure seed of the variety recommended. This has led to the developing of seed supply centers where pure seed of the varieties wanted could be developed under supervision of the college and seed growers ass'ns, so that certain seed stocks would be available for planting. This is the basis for the registered seed work which has done more than any one thing in improving yield and quality. I believe the plan is sound, it gives results.

AFFIDAVIT SEED.—Let's see what this affidavit seed is? Affidavit seed is seed of which the pedigree is not known or checked and on which no field inspections or other supervision is made. The affidavit is made by the farmer that to the best of his knowledge the variety is as represented. These affidavits are often collected by buyers in sheaves taken to a notary and witnessed and then kept on file by the seed company to back up their statement that the seed was as offered.

Why should there be any kick against such

a plan? If the farmer having Grimm seed will say he really had Grimm and if the seed were clean and dependable the seed would meet all requirements. Some affidavit seed fits right into the above description. However, not all affidavit seed is like that and that is Why I think the whole affidavit business should be cut out or put under definite federal or state supervision to eliminate the fraud in this type of seed.

FRAUDS.—We have records of instances where a farmer with common alfalfa has sold seed as affidavit. And in a way can you blame farmers when a buyer comes out and says if you can sign an affidavit that "to the best of your knowledge" the seed is Grimm he will pay one to three cents more per pound. If the season has been poor his conscience may dull his knowledge." So he signs and sells. There is no check on him, so why not? Other instances are where growers sell affidavit Cossack seed this year and affidavit Grimm the next year from the same field. Other instances are where the grower buys a sack of registered seed to thicken up a field of common, then naturally it is affidavit seed. He has the tags, etc., to prove it. These are some of the practices. There is no supervision, no disinterested referee as to what is good and what is bad. Then how can a farmer buyer be sure of what he is getting when he buys this seed?

The farmer is not going to realize that he did not get true Grimm and will think the variety is not what he needed for his condition. So you see what the affidavit seed may do to a crop improvement program.

THE GROWERS OF REGISTERED seed go to considerable expense and trouble to produce registered seed. It costs more to grow and put on the market. If affidavit seed increases as fast as it has in the past several years and prices of registered seed are not sufficiently greater than affidavit, growers will stop the production of registered seed. Then the situation will clear itself until all seed is common seed, with no attention to purity or quality. This is not a forward step nor one to be encouraged.

We either should discontinue the buying and sale of affidavit seed or we must work out a system of supervision which will duplicate that with registered seed and affidavit seed would be as difficult to produce as registered seed so all seed under supervision should be registered. Good dealers will refuse to handle affidavit seed.

Imports and Exports of Seeds.

Imports and exports of seeds for November compared with November, 1928, and the 11 months ending with November, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in lbs., as follows:

	IMPORTS		11 mos. ending Nov.	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Alfalfa	102,825	87,965	940,158	506,292
Red clover.....	21,826	384,200	6,024,760	5,538,070
Alsike	1,070,962	401,916	5,744,032	5,794,316
Crimson clover	98,258	54,246	3,235,949	2,847,170
Other clover...	331,136	619,840	5,240,025	6,594,972
Vetch	624,269	139,079	3,116,988	3,863,563
Grass seeds ...	843,106	1,487,023	6,956,026	8,366,504
	EXPORTS		11 mos. ending Nov.	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Alfalfa	23,111	38,253	767,477	706,671
Red clover.....	101,225	4,480	491,742	380,109
Timothy	1,507,289	1,111,658	8,209,334	11,147,853
Other gr. seeds	1,029,586	738,388	6,615,353	4,887,350
Other field sds.	122,322	264,764	2,843,941	2,156,726

Business failures for the week, ending Jan. 10 in the United States totaled 732, according to R. G. Dun & Co., compared with 635 a year ago. The Farm Board's threat to put merchants out of business seems to be bearing fruit.

BUYERS **BAG** **SELLERS**
LOTS **or**
CAR
LOADS



MANGELSDORF
MERIT
FIELD SEED

Alfalfa — Clovers — Redtop
Timothy — Blue Grass
Grasses — Cowpeas
Soybeans — Sunflower
Seed Corn — Other Field
and Grass Seeds

All our seeds are thoroughly re-cleaned in our own plant—tested for germination and purity. Our advantageous location with exceptional facilities for both shipping and receiving enables us to quote best prices.

Whether Buying or Selling
Get Our Prices—Prompt Service

Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro.
Wholesale Field and Grass Seeds
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Directory Grass and Field Seed Dealers

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Warren-Teed Seed Co., field seeds.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McOullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LIMA, OHIO.

Ackerman Co., The, wholesale grass field seeds.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Mitchellhill Seed Co., wholesale fields seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.


Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Courteen
Seed Co.
Established 1892
Milwaukee



Specialize in

ALL
CLOVERS
TIMOTHY
and
ALFALFA

Your Offers and
Inquiries Solicited

Rust-Infected Wheat and Oats Best Feed When Late-Cut.

BY DR. H. K. WILSON.

Nothing is to be gained by grain men in advising the harvesting of rust-infected wheat and oats prematurely.

On the contrary, there is decided loss in quantity and quality of grain and in milling and baking values.

In years of serious rust epidemics, like that of 1927, many in the northern border states cut their grain while it was still rather green, believing that by so doing they would avoid taking losses from rust damage in that the plant food in the stems is passed on to the grain after shocking.

Experiments conducted with crops of wheat and oats grown at the Minnesota University Farm demonstrate that there is no appreciable movement of plant food after cutting and that there is no more justification for premature harvesting during rust epidemics than during years when rust is not present. Some grain men have suffered lowered grades because of their recommendations to cut wheat and oats prematurely.

Experiments showed that beginning the Marquis wheat harvest 13 days before maturity and continuing it every other day until the grain was fully matured, each cutting being threshed out by itself and weighed, the weight of the last cut increased 9% per bushel. The earliest cutting averaged 12.7 bushels to the acre and the matured grain 14.8 bushels, or a difference in favor of the latter of 2.1 bushels. The weight increased from 29.8 pounds to 48 pounds.

Soft and starchy material in the grain decreased from an average of 35% in the earliest cutting to 9% in the latest when the wheat was ripe. Largely because of the rust infection yields were low thruout the experiment. No shattering of the grain was observed on the final harvest.

The milling and baking tests were made under the supervision of the division of biochemistry at the Minnesota University Farm. Loaves of bread from the earliest harvest were decidedly yellow in color, with poor grain and texture. The improvement in loaf quality was rather uniform with successive harvests, reaching a maximum for color and texture one day before maturity. The results indicated an advantage in certain milling and baking qualities for the more mature grain.

As with spring wheat, Victory oats yields increased with approaching maturity. Beginning the harvest 12 days before maturity, there were eight separate cuttings, the first yielding 37.4 bus. to the acre and the last, that of matured grain, 52.9 bus. to the acre, a difference of 15.5 bus. Weights per bushel increased from 19.1 pounds to 26.4 pounds. Also, as with spring wheat, there was a gradual increase in yield to near maturity. The oat hull percentage decreased from 67 to 40, in other words, the feeding value of the oats was increased.

Grain quality, as measured by increased weight per bushel and 1,000 kernel weight, was greater when the plants were permitted to mature before harvest. Premature cutting, until about six days before maturity, resulted in lowered grain weight in both wheat and oats.

New Seed Analyst Officials.

At the annual meeting of the Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts which was just held in Des Moines, A. L. Stone of Madison, Wis., was elected president and F. S. Holmes, of College Park, Md., was elected secretary. Last year Mr. Stone was secretary and Mr. Holmes, president.

The Commercial Seed Analysts' Ass'n meeting at the same time and place elected Leota Thurlimann of Chicago, pres.; A. J. Zahorik of Milwaukee, vice-pres., and L. E. Arnold of Milwaukee, secretary-treasurer.

Seed Trade Notes.

OLATHE, COLO.—The date for the Olathe seed show has been set for Feb. 13, 14 and 15.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Wisconsin Seed Council is taking steps to discourage the trading of seeds between farmers. It is being assisted in the campaign by the Wis. Seed Dealers' Ass'n.

BRYAN, OHIO.—Good seed corn is sure scarce in much of northwestern Ohio this spring. Much of it was still heavy with moisture when zero weather came and the germs were frozen.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The Holloman Seed Co. has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, listing liabilities at \$25,197.43, and assets of \$1,303. The company was the successor of the Holloman-White Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—At a meeting just held in this city a three year campaign for a larger flax acreage was launched. Agricultural colleges, the railroads, the crushers and other business interests were represented.

HARRISBURG, PA.—More than 2,000 samples of farm seeds were last year analyzed by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the State Dept of Agriculture. Out of this total less than one per cent were in violation of the state seed laws.

ADA, OHIO.—The Clem Patterson seed corn plant, near here which burned, had stored in it, 2,500 bus. of yellow Clerage seed corn, valued at \$12,000. The building, erected in 1927 by Ira Marshall, world champion corn grower, was also destroyed.

URBANA, ILL.—There were 662 entries in the utility corn show just held here in connection with the Farm and Home Week. Geo. Dwyer of Logan County was the first prize winner, his 10 ear sample scoring 88.5. The quality of the whole exhibit was superior to that shown any previous year.

Fumigating Seed Corn Best for Weevil.

There is no insect so destructive to farm wealth as weevil which can more easily be controlled. Controlling weevil infestation thruout the entire country, states a most reliable authority, is best accomplished by fumigating every bin of corn taken in, whether to be used for seed or otherwise, for if no weevils are allowed to leave the bins or cribs, there will be no field infestation.

It has also been found that weevils in large numbers do not fly great distances from the source of infestation. Two fumigations a year, when properly done, will keep stored corn free of weevils. Germination of seed corn is stimulated, it has been proven, by chlorpicrin.

Testing Seed Corn.

Many sections of the corn belt are apprehensive over the seed situation. Much of the corn that was gathered for seed has already been damaged by mold and rot.

Country elevator operators who are not busy now and who have good germinators can use their spare time to good advantage by testing the seed of their farmer friends.

No one can tell by looking at a grain of corn, whether or not it contains a vigorous life germ. The germinator tells the tale, however, and 40, 50, 60 or even 70 per cent germination means either much replanting or reduced yield per acre.

The German rye crop is believed to have been underestimated at 298,400,000 bus., and there was also a carryover of 23,800,000 from the 1928 crop.

Toledo Seed Prices.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures for clover, alsike and timothy, for the week ending Jan. 18:

Clover:	High.	Low.	Close.	Yr. ago.
Domestic cash old.....	\$10.95	\$10.95	\$10.95	\$18.15
Cash new	11.10	11.10	11.10	18.15
January	11.10	11.10	11.10	18.15
February	11.15	11.15	11.15	18.20
February choice	11.55	11.55	11.55	....
March	11.20	11.20	11.20	18.30
March choice	11.60	11.60	11.60	....
Imported cash old.....	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.75
Alsike:				
Cash	10.70	10.70	10.70	19.00
February	10.75	10.75	10.75	19.25
March	10.90	10.90	10.90	....
Timothy:				
Cash old	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Cash new	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.15
March	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.20

Fire destroyed a grain elevator at the Leith docks, Edinburgh, Scotland, Jan. 12, together with 560,000 bus. of wheat.

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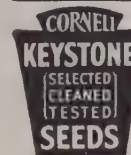
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Buyers SEEDS Sellers

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KANSAS CITY, MO

Supply Trade

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Seed Trade Reporting Bureau has shipped grain testing equipment during the past week to: Egypt, Japan, Mexico, Cuba, Union of So. Africa and So. America.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The calendar of the Day Co., for 1930, is embellished with a life-size color painting of a beautiful girl, and will be a welcome decoration for the wall of office or shop.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Munson Mill Machinery Co. has ready for distribution its catalog No. 80, featuring Munson Ball Bearing Corn Cutters and Munson Combined Cutters and Graders. The catalog states the machines are made in four sizes of varying capacity. It is claimed these machines, on actual test, have capacities as listed. One large user of these cutters, who keeps a very close record of the performance of his equipment, reported an extremely low percentage of offal. Readers of the Journal can have a copy of this catalog by writing the company.

"SUNRISE on the Grand Banks"—The picture on the 1930 Columbian Rope Co. calendar shows a scene that was common enough twenty or thirty years ago, but which will probably never be seen again on the Grand Banks or anywhere else. A big American wooden ship is slowly overhauling a fishing schooner. On board the square rigger the watch are setting the fore and mizzen royals and the flying jib, taking advantage of a favorable slant to help them over their course. On the deck of the Gloucester fisherman some of the men are gathered to comment on the stranger overtaking their vessel, some of them, no doubt, reminiscing as the sight of the big ship stirs memories of other days.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The very unique circular now being distributed by the Weller Mfg. Co. gives a brief description of the company's car pullers, both capstan and drum type.

ADVERTISING, considered as a whole, is one of the most potent of business accelerators. It keeps goods moving, and inspires confidence. At this time, any appreciable let-up in advertising programs would be unquestionably injurious.—Dr. Julius Klein, Ass't Sec'y of Commerce.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Stuart M. Crocker, who on Jan. 1 resigned his position as vice president and treasurer of the United Electric Securities Co. to become assistant to the president of the International General Electric Co., has been elected a vice president of the latter company, President Clark Minor has announced. Mr. Crocker was assistant to Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Co. and Radio Corp. of America previous to his position with the securities company. In 1924 he accompanied Mr. Young to Europe as secretary of the American delegation to the Experts Conference which culminated in the Dawes plan. In 1928 he also accompanied Mr. Young abroad in connection with the Paris Reparations Conference which formulated the Young plan.

SEED BUYERS CATALOGUE: The 1930 Seed Trade Buyers Guide, published by the Seed World, is now being distributed. It is the eleventh edition and thousands of copies are regularly bought by dealers in field, garden and flower seeds. Besides containing a directory of wholesale dealers in all kinds of seeds, bulbs, etc., it also carries similar information concerning dealers in side line merchandise, etc. As a reference book it is of great value for it contains numerous statistical tables on prices, production and export; seed laws; tariff rates; inoculation; spraying, and seed characteristics; and then there is a section devoted to poultry supplies and equipment, and to baby chicks. The price of the Guide is a dollar.

Books Received

"PROSO OR HOG MILLET," U. S. D. A. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1162, has just been released. The 12-page leaflet covers this early maturing millet, which is best adapted to the northern prairie and Great Plains sections of the U. S., where it is grown to a limited extent as a late-sown catch crop. Copies may be obtained from the Supt. of Documents, Washington, D. C., 5 cents.

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION, is a review of the crop year 1928-29, adequately covering the supply position, stocks and carryovers, wheat price movements, and international trade in wheat and flour, and giving tabulated statistics. The pamphlet of 110 pages will be valued as a record of a most unusual year in which the world's wheat crop was the largest in history. by the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, California.

POULTRY PRODUCTION, a new book by William Adams Lippincott, professor of poultry husbandry, University of Calif., is a volume of 602 pages, 205 engravings, in which every phase of poultry production is thoroughly and carefully discussed. There are chapters on breeding, housing, diseases, feeding, preparation for market, etc., and there are numerous illustrations, diagrams and tables for the purpose of bringing out more clearly the various topics that are discussed. The publishers are Lea & Feibiger of Philadelphia and the price is \$3.50.

MARKET DATA HANDBOOK of the United States assembles for each of the 3,073 counties in the United States all the statistical facts indispensable to an appraisal of markets in the profitable distribution of goods. Market analysis offers one of the tools for making distribution more efficient, and affords the basis for sound judgment in planning advertising and sales. A wealth of detail is included for each county. Over 500 pages, 9x11, and four large maps, by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce, as domestic commerce series No. 30. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington D. C.; price, \$2.50.

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Feedstuffs

Food Habits Changing.

Dr. O. E. Baker, of the bureau of land economics, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, in a recent talk made the following significant statements concerning recent changes in this country's food habits:

"During the five war years, 1914 to 1918, the average consumption per person of wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat and barley for human food totaled about 310 pounds a year, whereas during the last five years it has been only about 230 pounds. This is a decrease of 80 pounds, or over a fourth. On the other hand, the average American is now eating nearly a third more sugar, probably a fourth more milk and dairy products, nearly a fifth more meat, possibly a fifth more vegetables and a tenth more fruit.

"These changes in diet have had a marked effect upon the need for farm land."

German Duties.

German mills are compelled to use at least 50 per cent of domestic wheat. The original decree of July 4, 1929, provided that during the period from Aug. 1, 1929, to July 31, 1930, a quantity of domestic wheat amounting to 30 per cent of the total must be used. Oct. 2 a decree was passed increasing the share of domestic wheat used during the period from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, to 50 per cent of the total. By the decree of Nov. 29, time of this provision is extended over a period of three months, beginning Dec. 1, 1929, and ending on Feb. 28, 1930.

The *Deutsche Getreide Zeitung* states that the new duties will become operative as follows:

Wheat: No definite date fixed generally, but at latest it will be Feb. 15 and possibly as early as Feb. 1—it all depends on the Swedish treaty. The new duty on Canadian and Australian wheat will be formally imposed on Jan. 1, but as the average of the prices ruling from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31 is to determine the rate of duty, it is thought it will not be until about Jan. 10 that the rate of duty will be known. The value of the "Einfuhrscheine" is maintained at 6.50 marks per 220 lbs. so long as the duty does not fall below 6.50 marks.

Rye: Ament the imposition of new duties, the same conditions apply as to wheat. The value of the "Einfuhrscheine" is fixed at 6 marks, so long as the duty does not fall below 6 marks per 220 lbs.

Oats: A fixed duty of 8 marks is imposed whereas the value of the "Einfuhrscheine" is fixed at 6 marks per 220 lbs.

Oat groats: The duty remains at 18.75 marks per 220 lbs.

Feeding barley: During 1930 the duty will be 5 marks, and from Jan. 1, 1931, it will revert to 2 marks. The new duty comes into force midnight, Dec. 30.

Industrial and brewing barley: The duty is 9 marks. The value of the "Einfuhrscheine" is 6.50 marks per 220 lbs. for barley weighing more than 67 kilos (53.68 lbs.) per bushel, but not exceeding in quantity up to 50,000 tons in a calendar year. This "Einfuhrscheine" may not be used for the payment of the duty on feeding barley.

Flour: The duty of 14.50 marks remains in force so long as the duty of 6.50 marks exists for wheat. Accordingly the flour duty, apart from barley and oat-flour, is one and a half times the duty on wheat, plus 4.25 marks. Thereby the duty on rye-flour remains tied up with the wheat duty, which latter under certain circumstances may take an altogether different course from the rye duty.

Illinois Soy Beans.

Production of soy beans in Illinois has shown a tremendous increase during recent years. Farmers have come to appreciate their value both as a cash and a feed crop and buyers have stimulated production by furnishing seed and by offering growers a guaranteed price.

Production per bushel, during recent years, has been as follows:

1924—	1,380,000
1925—	1,431,000
1926—	1,750,000
1927—	2,392,000
1928—	3,069,000
1929—	3,960,000

These figures show nearly three times as many bushels produced in 1929 as in 1924, and there was, in the same time an increase in the production of soy bean hay, from 300,000 to 493,000 tons.

Present indications are that the acreage devoted to this crop will be larger in 1930 than in 1929, and this increase will unquestionably be large if there should be a late spring. The 1929 acreage was 814,000, against 748,000 in 1924.

Vitamil—"A Vitalized Food" for Dogs

Vitamil—a concentrated combination of the vitamins and minerals essential for growth, good health, and good condition has just been placed on the market by The Battle Creek Dog Food Co., manufacturers of Miller's A-1 "Health Food for Dogs."

This new product contains yeast, cod liver oil, calcium phosphate, linseed, charcoal, and other healthful ingredients that influence digestion, skin, coat, and propagation. It is claimed to be especially good for growing puppies, benefiting the nervous system, stimulating appetite, and building bone and muscle. Also, the manufacturers have found that regular feeding of Vitamil prevents rickets, helps to

eradicate worms, and is a great aid in preventing running and barking fits, mange, eczema, and other common diseases.

Vitamil is a powder and can easily be added to any kind of food. The dose is about 1% of the total food given. At a cost of but a few cents a week, the makers state that the average size dog can be kept in good health and good condition.

Feed Grinding Good Business.

The hopes of feed grinder installations are not always realized. It is seldom that we hear of good feed mill installations being removed. With the field properly analyzed before the installation it is oftener than not necessary to put in additional equipment to take care of its growth. Feeding shows a tendency to increase and farmers and feeders alike are becoming more appreciative of the advantages of using balanced rations.

Something of the possibilities is indicated by the following examples:

Farmers Grain & Stock Co-operative Co. at Wyandot, Ill., installed a 30 inch Munson Attrition Mill. The mill was started on Dec. 15, 1926, and during the next ten and one-half months ground 2,380,000 lbs., an average of over 5 tons a day.

A period of several years is covered in a report by the Farmers Elevator Co. at Alburnett, Ia., where a 24 inch Munson Attrition Mill was installed in 1921:

Year	Power and Repairs	Tolls	Net
1923	\$1,529.73	\$4,336.09	\$2,806.36
1924	1,982.29	4,489.58	2,507.29
1925	1,839.12	4,210.60	2,371.48
1926	1,922.88	4,373.17	2,450.29

\$10,135.42

This company charges 15 cents per cwt. for grinding oats and 12 cents per cwt. for grinding cow feed. The power costs as shown in the table, average 5½ cents per k.w. and include the power used in handling grain thru the elevator and in running the corn sheller. The mill was installed at a cost of approximately \$4,700 and shows a net profit for the four years of \$10,135.42. It more than paid for itself every two years.

The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n at Boyden, Ia., installed a 30 inch mill early in January of 1926 and in a little less than a year collected \$9,216.65 for grinding, charging 15 cents per cwt. for grinding cattle feed and 20 cents per cwt. for grinding fine hog feed. The total paid out for power at a flat 7 cents per k.w., lubrication and repairs was \$4,277.71, which left a net profit of \$4,938.94. The actual cost of the mill installation was \$4,189.86, so the machine more than paid for itself in one year.

Argentina's export duties for January are as follows: Corn, .27 gold pesos per metric ton, against .41 pesos for December; linseed, 2.90 pesos per metric ton, against 3.44 pesos; wheat, .16 pesos per metric ton, against no export duty in December.

1 - 2 - 4 - 8 - 16 - 32 - 64 - 128 - 256

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Variations in Digestibility and Their Causes.

BY DR. ROSCOE EMERLING.

There are several factors which contribute to the degree of digestibility of nutrients in a feed. These contributing causes may be listed as: mechanical condition of feed, combination of feeds, amounts of feed consumed, source of feed (vegetable or animal), concentration of feed, palatability, cooked and wet feed, age or exposure of grain or grass when cured, and age, species and individuality of the bird fed.

MECHANICAL CONDITION OF FEED. It is generally known that some small, hard grain will pass thru the digestive tract of larger animals and not be affected by the digestive processes or broken down in any way. Such grains give nothing to that animal. This is not the case with poultry. In figures from Maine Bulletin 184 it is shown that over 3.5 per cent more organic matter from whole corn is digested than when the corn is cracked or ground. If plenty of grit is available the grinding of feed takes place in an efficient manner with poultry. This does not mean that all feed should be fed whole, but a certain part of the feed should be in ground form.

COMBINATION OF FEEDS. More definite information is necessary before much can be said on this subject. In Maine Bulletin 184 results are shown on the addition of 7 per cent of bone ash to a ration. This addition apparently increased the digestibility of the feeds by 4.6 per cent in a ration composed of 200 pounds bran, 50 pounds corn meal, 50 pounds linseed meal and 100 pounds gluten feed. The author points out, however, that this increase in digestibility of 4.6 per cent might be due to a variation in digestive powers of the different birds used in the trials. Sometimes the addition of an element to the ration renders it more palatable and the birds will eat more, but this does not necessarily increase its digestibility.

AMOUNTS OF FEED CONSUMED. It is known that the greater the amount of feed consumed by some of the larger animals, the lower is the efficiency and thoroughness of the work of the digestive tract. It is reasonable to suppose that this holds true to a greater or less degree with poultry. Overfeeding may mean waste of feed. Underfeeding may increase the efficiency of the digestive processes of the fowl, but it can hardly be advocated.

SOURCE OF FEED. It has been generally considered that protein in all cases and fat in most cases, when from an animal source, are more digestible than when from a vegetable source. It has been found to be the case in various experiments and has been borne out by practical rations.

CONCENTRATION OF FEED. Bulky feeds, such as cured hays and fodders, although having a place in poultry rations in certain instances, are not so important as in the rations of classes of larger live stock. A poultry feed should not be too bulky, as crude fiber is not digested with very great efficiency by poultry. Pennsylvania Bulletin No. 120 points out that various rations carrying 3.5 per cent of total weight in crude fiber seem to be better than those having a higher or lower per cent. It is possible to have a ration too highly concentrated, which will disarrange the digestive system of the fowl.

PALATABILITY OF FEEDS. A great deal has been said about using palatable feeds for dairy cattle, hogs and other classes of live stock. Although there is not much evidence to show that palatability is responsible for increases in the digestive coefficient (portion of the nutrient which is digestible or usable), it is commonly believed that this is the case. Maine Bulletin No. 184 points out that of two mixtures being used in some digestive trials with poultry, the mixture which was the least palatable was lower in digestibility.—*Poultry in Kansas.*

Anniversary of Memphis Cottonseed Market.

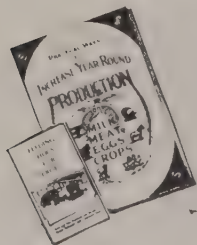
Traders in cottonseed and meal on the Memphis Merchants Exchange were greeted with a cake and one candle when they went on the floor Jan. 15, the future trading market in cottonseed having rounded out the first year of its existence. During the year 815,150 tons in seed and meal have been traded.

During the week ending Jan. 18 trading was active, totaling 23,225 tons. Cottonseed drifted gradually lower in the Memphis pits early in the week, but on the decline ran into a considerable buying interest, influenced by the advance in oil, and reacted, closing the week unchanged to 75c higher, the latter on January. While the advance in cottonseed oil of around 3/4c per pound from the lows equivalent to about \$1.50 per ton on seed, has been offset somewhat by lower meal values, and only negatively steady to firm lint and hull values. Bids for cottonseed in the exchange pit have fully reflected the aggregate appreciation in the value of products, tho this advance has not been reflected to the country by the mills yet. However, cash handlers buying limits, which are directly related to the Memphis Futures, have been raised from a low of \$34.00 early in the past week to an average of \$35.00 Saturday, for basis prime cottonseed, of a hillseed analysis, figuring in favorable rate territory around \$33.00 fob in the hills and \$35.00 to \$35.50 fob in the Delta. The weather for the past few days has slowed up country movement but accumulation in store at Memphis is understood to just about equal the January commitments, still open, and deliveries against the futures should be in fair volume next week. Jan. 28 is the last tender day for cottonseed or meal. A number of Memphis firms, including one or two grain brokerage houses, are now definitely in the market every day for cottonseed, and it is gratifying to note that the Memphis Merchants Exchange prime specifications coincide so nearly with the proposed government rules, which some think will be promulgated and in active operation before a new crop.

Cottonseed meal moved in a narrow range during the past week, and the trend was lower thru mid-session on Friday, when March traded down to \$34.60. At this level, buying interest was more general, and values reacted to close right at \$35.00 on Friday. The upward trend continued thru the first call on Saturday, the market trading at \$36.25 for Feby.-March, and



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---how farmer Jones always TOPS
THE MARKET with his porkers



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There must be a reason why Farmer Jones always tops the market with fancy prices for his porkers. There's a reason, too—why he markets 'em just a little ahead of his neighbors. Ask Farmer Jones (you can bank on it his neighbors do)—and he will tell you "COTTONSEED MEAL, as a source of protein in the hog ration means greater gains, in faster time at less cost." Thousands of farmers in every section of the U. S. A. are following the methods of Farmer Jones. Mr. Feed Manufacturer, that means what? Simply that mixed feeds containing COTTONSEED MEAL are turning over . . . and turnover means Profit.

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Columbia, S. C.

this price obtainable for the options beyond. Evening up operations for over the week end and the holiday on Monday, again put a little pressure on all of the futures, and most of Saturday's advance was lost at the close, March trading back down to \$34.90 with this price bid thru August and offerings held at \$35.00 or a little above. The better feeling in the market Friday and Saturday engendered largely by unfavorable weather, but trade demand continues indifferent, while mill selling is not general, but in sufficient volume to just about take care of dealers' requirements. Local opinion is evenly divided and the market shows a tendency to react on all breaks near the old lows at \$34.50 made in early January.

Fish Not Meat.

It has been decided that fish is not meat, and in this case, if it is sold as meat it is in violation of the Federal Food and drug act, says the U. S. D. A.

In the feed trade there is a sharp distinction between meat meal and meat scraps on one hand and fish meal on the other. Some feeders prefer one to the other. Many who prefer meat meal object strenuously if any fish meal has been mixed with it and many of the fish meal feeders are just as particular in demanding a pure product.

Since meat is defined for the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration as being "the properly dressed flesh derived from cattle, from swine, from sheep or from goats, etc.," and the definition does not include fish, the officials assume that meat meal should not include any fish, nor should fish meal include meat.

If either feed is found in interstate trade containing the other without proper labeled declaration the administration considers it a case of adulteration and subject to the law. No objection is made to a mixture of the two meals if properly labeled.

Solving a Problem.

Within the past few years a great many experiments have been made in an attempt to devise a means of feeding calves which would enable the dairyman to sell a larger proportion of his whole milk.

These experiments conducted by numerous state and federal experiment stations and demonstrated by commercial dairies were impelled by the great expansion of the whole milk market which now takes over half of the total U. S. production, and which, by high prices, has practically eliminated whole milk as a calf feed.

Naturally, in a market milk section no separating is done and consequently there is no skim milk for calf feeding. Faced by these conditions many dairymen have quit raising calves and have maintained their herds by purchase. Buying cows, however, has not been satisfactory as the good ones have a high first cost while the cheaper ones are usually unprofitable, and are frequently diseased.

With the problem growing more acute it was thought that milk substitutes might give the solution, but these have proved more or less unsatisfactory. A certain amount of milk is a necessity for a growing calf and nothing can replace the valuable solids which it contains.

With these principles in mind, the Minimum Milk Method was evolved—using Dry Skim Milk as the keystone of the plan. Many practical farmers have already adopted it and state experiment stations recommend it highly.

The actual methods used vary with the individual situation but all embody the same basic principle which consists of taking the calf away from the cow at an early date, feeding whole milk from a pail until it gets a good start, then gradually changing to remixed dry skim milk together with grain and hay. The whole milk period may vary from 1 to 3 weeks (one experiment station advocates feeding a small amount of whole milk with the remixed milk until the calf is 6 weeks old). The remixed skim milk period may last until the calf is ready to turn out to pasture at the age of 6 to 9 months. However, it is in this period that the chief difference in procedure is found, many feeders make this period very short and

supply the necessary milk solids by incorporating a high percentage of dry skim milk in the grain mixture, which they continue feeding in place of the remixed skim milk and for an equal or even longer time.—The American Dry Milk Institute.

Feeding Too Much Corn.

Too many Minnesota farmers still make the mistake of trying to fatten their hogs on corn alone, says H. G. Zavoral, swine specialist of the Minnesota agricultural extension division, university farm, St. Paul. Hogs that are fed an all-corn ration do not get sufficient protein either to keep them gaining at the maximum rate, or to make the most economical gains from the standpoint of food cost.

The economy of supplying sufficient protein in the fattening ration for hogs has been proven repeatedly, not only in the experience of farmers, but also in trials conducted at various experiment stations. At the Minnesota agricultural experiment station, trials carried on in three successive years showed that hogs fed

corn alone made average daily gains of only .90 pounds, and consumed \$5.20 worth of feed for each 100 pounds of gain, while hogs fed corn and buttermilk gained two pounds a day at a cost of \$4.12 per 100 pounds. A third group of hogs fed corn and tankage made slightly lower daily gains than those fed corn and buttermilk, but at a lower cost. This latter group gained 1.7 pounds per day, and put on weight at a cost of \$4.09 per 100 pounds.

Illinois Quarantine.

P. H. Glenn, chief plant inspector of Illinois, is calling attention to the fact that importation of alfalfa hay and other hays of all kinds, including cereal straws, which have been grown or stored in the alfalfa weevil infested areas of Idaho, California, Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Wyoming and Utah, may not be brought into the state during the months of April to October, inclusive. This embargo also prohibits the importation into Illinois of alfalfa meal, grown, ground or stored in the infested areas, during the same period.

2,000,000,000

baby chicks are on the way—

Are you ready to do your share
in seeing that they live?

The Wonder Line of Poultry Feeds
furnish the best "Life Insurance."

Ask your dealer or write us direct

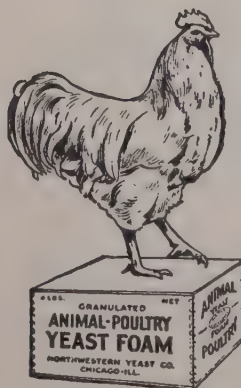
Arcady Farms Milling Co.

223 W. Jackson

Chicago, Ill.

Increase Your Mash Feeds Business with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam

Millers and Feed Manufacturers Cashing
in Big on the Large and Increasing
Demand for Yeast Feeds



So gratifying are the results of feeding yeast to stock and poultry that the wise breeder and poultryman no longer tries to get along without it. Yeast is the richest known source of the B or growth vitamin. It is also high in Vitamin E content, which is the element that increases reproductiveness and fertility. Yeast-fed animals and birds have more red corpuscles, fewer bacteria in the digestive tract and a much greater resistance to disease.

Let us tell you the complete story about yeast and show you how to increase your business by marketing a mash feed containing Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam. A post card inquiry will bring you full information by return mail.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO., Department X, 1750 N. Ashland Ave.
CHICAGO - - ILLINOIS

Expect Record Attendance.

President McIntyre of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants is expecting 300 dealers to attend the convention to be held in Binghamton, N. Y., on Feb. 20 and 21. The program is to be largely made up by talks from the members and the problems of the dealers in N. Y., N. J., and Penna., will be thoroughly discussed.

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Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal
Brokerage Exclusively
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From where the best Alfalfa grows. Inquiries
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Satisfaction guaranteed.
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FAIRMONT'S

Pure Flake Buttermilk

9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

ALFALFA MEAL

Fine ground for Poultry Mash
our specialty

THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS
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Sales Offices for the Convenience of
Eastern Buyers: Pierce Bldg.,
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Home Office: Lamar, Colo.

ALFALFA MEAL

All grades and grinds

We invite a trial order

Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co.

Home Office
Hagerman, New Mexico

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Shell Material Needed.

The average hen eats three cents worth of oyster shell a year, and when it is available she will lay about 30 more eggs a year than when it is not provided. The hen needs calcium carbonate for the egg shells. It is difficult for her to secure an ample supply of this from water and feeds alone. Poultrymen long ago learned that oyster shell was about 99 per cent pure calcium carbonate and when crushed was readily available for the hens. It does not take the place of grit, however.

Mrs. Hen Has Not Time to Appeal to Farm Board.

Did you ever stop to think:—That hard times mean nothing to a hen? She just keeps on digging worms and laying eggs, regardless of what the newspapers say about conditions. If the ground is hard, she scratches harder. If it's dry she digs deeper. If she strikes a rock, she works around it. But always she digs up worms and turns them into hard shelled profits, as well as tender broilers. Did you ever see a pessimistic hen? Did you ever know of one starving to death waiting for worms to dig themselves to the surface? Did you ever hear one cackle because times were hard? Not on your life; she saves her breath for digging and her cackle for eggs.

Profits in Poultry.

Years ago all poultry was grown simply for the meat produced. That time has long since passed. The production of poultry, and this applies especially to chickens, does or does not bring a profit, if a maximum or a minimum number of eggs, per bird, are produced.

As an illustration of the relation between egg yield and net profits, figures gathered from 234 farm flocks in Illinois are typical. The average number of hens in these flocks was 167 and when the records were sorted on the basis of egg yield it was found that one-fifth of the flocks, with an average production of 125 eggs or more per hen, per year brought a profit of \$1.66.

The corresponding profit per hen in the low one-fifth, those flocks with an average egg yield of 80 or less, was only 65 cents. These results, and similar data from other groups of farms in other sections of the country, seem to justify the conclusion that the flock owner who has mastered the principles of feeding and breeding for egg production so that he can get a high egg yield from his flock is reasonably certain to make a good profit.

Feeding Baby Chicks.

In a recent experiment conducted by the New Jersey Experiment Station, the same basal ration was fed to 10 lots of 5 day old chicks for a period of 7 weeks. In addition to the basal ration the following supplements were fed: Lot 1 fresh skim milk to drink; lot 2 liquid semisolid buttermilk; lot 3 liquid buttermilk powder; lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 100 parts of basal ration plus 10 parts of milk powder, 15 parts of milk powder, 8 parts of meat scrap, 12 parts of meat scrap, and 15 parts of meat scrap, respectively; lot 9 same as lot 7 with liquid semisolid buttermilk; and lot 10 same as lot 8 with liquid semisolid buttermilk.

The lots receiving meat scrap supplement without milk showed a pronounced nutritional disturbance during the third to sixth week. This was especially true in the lot receiving 15 per cent of meat scrap, where the symptoms manifested were similar to a vitamin B deficiency. Two chicks in this lot fed yeast at the onset of the disorder became apparently normal in 3 days. The combs and shanks of the chicks fed meat scrap with or without milk

were pale, while the milk-fed chicks showed better color.

These results led to the conclusion that for chicks up to 8 weeks of age it is not advisable to feed a ration containing a high percentage of meat scrap, and that when meat scrap is used some form of milk should be included in the ration.

Cotton Seed Meal and Cake.

One of the reasons for cotton seed meal and cake manufacturers getting into difficulty with Federal inspectors lies in the fact that many thousands of tons of these products come from smaller crushers where no chemist is employed and where samples are therefore analyzed only at infrequent intervals.

As there are many varieties of cotton and a rather wide range in protein, fiber, water and ash content, not only between varieties but also between supplies of the same variety grown under different conditions and on different soils, analysis tags from these smaller units are frequently wrong.

In a comparative study of 73 varieties of cotton seed conducted a couple of years ago by the Texas Agricultural experiment station and the Agricultural College of Texas, they found a range of from 50 to 55.68 in the per cent of protein; a range of from 1.75 to 2.15 per cent in crude fiber; a range of from 5.30 to 7.02 in the per cent of water, and a range of from 4.51 to 5.11 in the per cent of ash.

As competent analytical chemists draw good salaries many of the smaller crushers cannot afford to employ one and they simply have to take a chance.

Oats and Yellow Corn for Laying Hens.

Is the ration for laying hens improved by substituting oats for part of the yellow corn? For two years D. C. Kennard, in charge of poultry investigations at the Ohio Experiment Station, has been conducting feeding experiments to secure information on this question.

The experiments indicate that 20 per cent of good oats may be profitably substituted for the same weight of yellow corn in a ration of 70 pounds of yellow corn, 20 wheat, 10 meat scraps, 2 bone meal, one each of cod-liver oil, oyster shells and chopped alfalfa hay and one-half pound of salt.

Fifteen groups of 50 trapnested White Leghorn pullets each were used in the experiments. The rations for all the lots were the same except that 20 per cent of oats replaced 20 per cent of corn in 12 lots. The oats were fed in four ways, finely ground, whole, germinated, and without hulls, to three lots each.

The pullets in every lot that received 20 parts of oats in some form and 50 of corn laid more eggs than those receiving 70 parts corn without oats. Finely ground oats as a part of the dry mash proved as effective as either germinated or hullless oats and would seem the best method of feeding oats.

Yellow corn carries a liberal amount of vitamin A which is so essential for poultry. Oats and other grains do not contain this factor.

It should be remembered, Mr. Kennard says, that the oat rations contained 50 per cent yellow corn, which seems to be enough with this ration which carried vitamin A from other sources, to permit the use of oats to advantage. A further substitution of oats for corn might prove detrimental.

It is worth the subscription price and more to have a publication like the Grain Dealers Journal that gives facts about the gigantic folly of "Farm Relief" that has been foisted onto the public by a bunch of professional agitators.—H. E. Ellery, Oceanside, Calif.

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

GROUND FEEDS

Straight Oats Mixed Oats
Operating HIAWATHA MILL

COTTONSEED MEAL

All Grades

Arrival Drafts — Quick Shipments

Humphreys-Godwin Co.

ESTABLISHED 1898 Memphis, Tenn.

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
Blood, dried	Iodine
Bone meal	Iron oxide
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Linsed meal, cake
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Meat meal, scrap
Cocanut oil meal	Minerals
Cod liver oil	Mineral mixtures
Charcoal	Molasses
Commercial feeds	Oyster shell, crushed
Cottonseed meal, cake	Peanut meal
Feed mixers	Phosphates, rock
Feed concentrates	Potassium, chlorid
Feeders for mills	Iodide
Fish meal	Salt
Formulas	Screenings
	Skim milk, dried
	Soybean, meal
	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Quality in Cod Liver Oil.

For several years a great deal of discussion has been indulged in as to which cod liver oil was more valuable as a poultry feed, that from Norway or that from Newfoundland and New England.

The European oil had staunch supporters, and so did the American oil. It is doubtful if anything definite was ever decided. In fact, it has been proved that it does not matter where the oil comes from so long as the essential vitamins are present in sufficient quantity.

The plain truth is that natural cod liver oil from either side of the Atlantic varies greatly in its vitamin content. The fatness of the cod, the nearness to the breeding season and the kind of feed available in the ocean—these and other factors greatly affect the amount of vitamins stored in the liver oil.

Through a discovery made by research workers in the laboratories of Columbia University, a process has been developed which makes it possible to place upon the market a cod liver oil of known uniform potency.

The Columbia process was patented and the patent was assigned to University Patents, Inc., a subsidiary of the University controlled by men affiliated with Columbia University. The right to use this patented process has been given to one English concern for Great Britain and other European countries and to one American concern for the United States, Canada and Newfoundland.

There is now available on the American market a fortified cod liver oil which can be used with absolute certainty. This fortified oil takes the guesswork out of poultry feeding, so far as cod liver oil is concerned. A cupful (half a pint) of this super-potent cod liver oil is sufficient to supply the vitamin D requirement of 100 lbs. of poultry feed.

Wherever purchased, the potency is substan-

tially the same. One-half pint per 100 lbs. of feed is all you need to use. This small dose has several practical advantages:

The fatty portion of cod liver oil is of no value to the chicks or the birds, yet it tends to become rancid and cause the feed to spoil. The less used the better so long as the vitamin content is assured.

There is also a considerable cash saving as the fortified oil costs no more than a first-class certified cod liver oil, yet goes much farther.

Many poultrymen who formerly used cheap "red" cod liver oil find that it costs no more to use a fortified oil of known uniform potency. The reason is, of course, that so much less is required that the total cost is no greater, even though a high price be paid for the fortified oil.

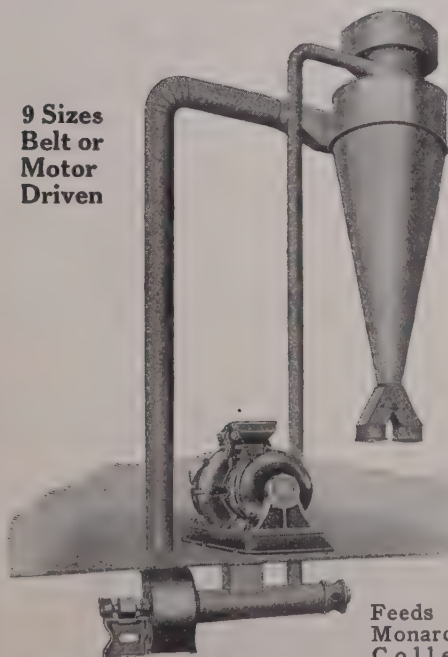
The so-called "red" oil is made from sun-rotted livers and often contains decayed bits of liver tissue, deadly to young chicks. The fortified oil contains only pure, steam-rendered cod liver oil to which has been added a small portion of vitamin extract taken from oil intended for industrial purposes.

Less Corn and Silage.

There was only 2,191,135,000 bu. corn harvested as grain in 1929, the smallest amount since 1924, according to a report by the department of agriculture, and compared with 2,361,000,000 bu. in 1928. Acreage of corn harvested for grain in 1929 was 8,601,000 acres, against 85,448,000 acres the previous year.

Including the crop, carry over and visible supply, the trade figure that there is 2,271,000,000 bu. of corn available for consumption during the 1929-'30 season, or 146,000,000 bu. less than the previous year. Silage production in 1929 was 29,908,000 tons, against 31,579,000 tons in 1928.

9 Sizes
Belt or
Motor
Driven



Feeds ground on the Monarch with Products Collector are cool,

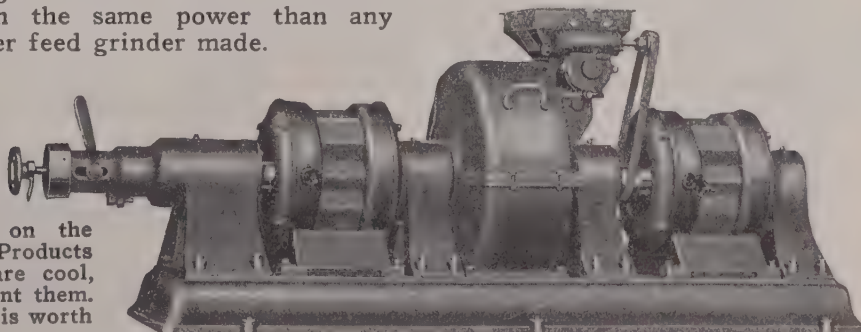
fluffy and sweet. They are like customers want them. Why not spend two cents for information that is worth while concerning feed grinding?

The Monarch

BALL BEARING

Attrition Mill

For real feed grinding profits, you want a grinder that requires little upkeep and takes minimum power. Investigate the Monarch Attrition Mill with Pneumatic Products Collector and you will understand why it returns more per dollar invested. It costs less to operate, has the longest life and does more work with the same power than any other feed grinder made.



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Ask for Details of the
Monarch Uniflow Mixer

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Corn Cutters.

**BLACKSTRAP
MOLASSES**

TANK CARS FEED MIXING
John F. Craig & Co.
143 S. Front St. Philadelphia, Pa.

**BOWSHER Crush
Feed Mills Grind Mix**

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.



"COMBINATION" MILLS
Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

The N. P. BowsHER Co., South Bend, Ind.

**LINSEED MEAL
34% and 30%**

CALL "STORMY"

Iowa Feed Corp., Des Moines, Ia.

**Clean, White
Louisiana
SALT
99.84% Pure**

Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants
Best for Your Trade.
Will not cake or harden.
Costs no more.
Get samples for feed mixing.
Splendid profits for Dealers.

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.
New Orleans, La.

H. B. NAY
Sales Representative
360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago Feedstuffs Market.

Demand for the most of the feeds remains light and prices of many of the lines are being reduced in an effort to stimulate purchases. The trouble in numerous sections is due to soft condition of so much of the corn.

Wheat By-Products.—Not much being offered due to reduced milling of flour. Market is quiet. Nominal quotations are: Standard bran, \$29.10; standard middlings, \$29.10; flour middlings, \$31.60; red dog, \$34.60.

Hominy Feeds.—The price has dropped and demand is slow, not much being offered. Yellow is quoted at \$31.00, sacked, prompt shipment Chicago.

Reground Oat Feed.—Market is quiet and prices are down. Reground oat feed \$12.00 a ton for prompt shipment, and unground, \$15.00.

Linseed Oil Meal.—Users seem to be pretty well filled up and demand is slow. Due to a small flaxseed crop, a shortage of meal and higher prices are predicted very soon. Quotations for 34 per cent meal in carlots are \$55.50 c. l. and \$58.00 l. c. l., prompt shipment.

Brewers' Grains.—Market is weaker. There are increasing supplies and very little demand. Quotations for brewers' grain are \$32@33 sacked basis for prompt and February shipment.

Cottonseed Meal.—Market is very quiet. Not much trade at present. The quotation for 41% is \$41.00 and 43%, \$43.50, with a tendency toward still lower prices.

Gluten Feed.—Demand remains quiet and pickup expected a week or two ago has not yet materialized. Quotations are: Gluten feed, bulk and sacked, \$34 and \$36.25 for Jan.-Feb. shipment. Gluten meal is quoted at \$49.25.

Molasses.—New Cuban crop grind began Jan. 15, and as there was no carry-over a strong and advancing market for the next six months is expected. Demand is very good in spite of the present situation with the dairymen. Quotations for standard blackstrap are 11½ cents at Mobile and New Orleans and 12c at New York, for shipment up to May 1.

Dried Buttermilk.—Market is firm and demand good. Dried buttermilk is scarce, but more dried skimmilk is offered. Dried buttermilk is quoted at \$7.60 in carlots, but no carlot quantities are now available, and \$8.00 l. c. l. Chicago. Dried skimmilk, quoted at 6¼c in carlots, and 7@7¼c l. c. l., prompt shipment.

Packers' Products.—Good sales reported and prices are unchanged. Raw bone meal is quoted at \$55 and special bone at \$42.50 and poultry bone meal at \$55. Sixty per cent protein digester tankage is \$65 in carloads and meat scraps, \$65 in carlots, f. o. b., Chicago.

Charcoal.—Seasonal demand at a price basis, f. o. b. Chicago. Milwaukee carlots, \$30 to \$33 per ton, depending upon size of charcoal. Less than carlots, \$38 to \$40 per ton, standard units, for 50-lb. burlap bags (for finest grades, paper line) in 13-ton minimum cars.

Cod Liver Oil.—Market is showing continued activity which will continue for some time. Newfoundland vitamin tested 30-gal. cans, \$1.22; 54-gal. cans, \$1.24 f. o. b. Chicago. Straight cod liver oil 30-gal. cans, \$1.20; 54-gal. cans, \$1.22. Nopco, X, 30c per lb.; Nopco, XX, 40c per lb.; f. o. b. New York is seven cents less.

Alfalfa Meal.—Market continues quiet. Quotations, prompt shipment, are: choice medium, \$31; No. 1 medium, \$29; No. 2 medium, \$25; choice fine, \$35; No. 1 fine, \$33. These prices for shipment in second hand bags. When new bags are used, price of bags must be added.

Soy Bean Meal.—Seasonal dullness, market quiet. A smaller output of meal is anticipated for the 1929-30 crop of soy beans than for the year previous. Quotations on soy bean oil meal are \$53 Chicago, immediate and February shipment.

Ready Mixed Feeds.—The market is becoming steadier. The present situation in ready mixed feeds is not as brisk as was expected. The weather has been a stimulating factor in the feed market, but more real winter weather is needed. Dairy feed quotations are: 16 per cent, \$32.50; 20 per cent, \$41.50; 24 per cent, \$43.50, and 32 per cent dairy balancer, \$49.00. Poultry feed quotations are: Scratch feeds, \$43.50 per ton; coarse chick, \$50; fine chick, \$52.50; egg mash, \$55; growing mash, \$57, and chick starter, \$70.

On a Cash Basis.

All of the grain and feed dealers in Lenawee County, Mich., with the exception of one or two, on January 1, went on a cash basis in the sale of farm feeds, seeds and fertilizers. They had given notice through the local papers for several weeks and had emphasized the fact that by going to a cash basis they could make substantial price reductions.

Dealers in Palo Alto, Cal., have agreed to limit credit to a period of 30 days, and to submit customers accounts for confidential information. The credit provision is that all bills must be paid by the 28th of the month following the date of purchase, and in case of default all further sales must be made on a cash basis.

A standard bulletin board, listing the principal commodities and giving the current prices to the public, is to be installed in each feed store. Extra service, such as delivering a few sacks to a quantity buyer at the quantity price, is prohibited. No dealer is permitted to make feed contracts for more than three months, and bills owing to one dealer by another are to be paid weekly.

A penalty of \$5 per ton has been set up for violation of any of the rules laid down, such sum to be given to the dealer injured. A committee of three members will hear all such cases.

**RED DURUM—MILLING WHEAT
CORN—OATS—BARLEY**

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND CO.

Grain Department

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

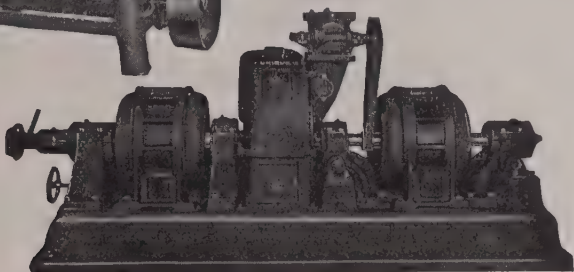
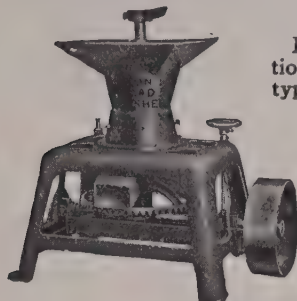
ELEVATOR CAPACITY at MINNEAPOLIS 7,000,000 BUSHELS

OF COURSE YOU HANDLE FEEDSTUFFS! BUT WHAT PROFIT DO YOU MAKE?

We can show you how to make your own feeds at a good substantial profit and also increase your business by giving better service to the farmers in your community.

FEED GRINDERS

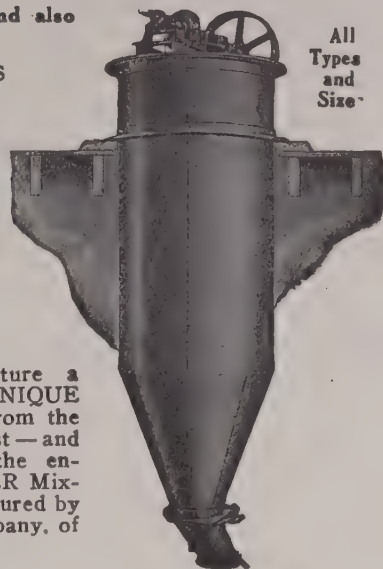
Here is a feed grinding combination which enables you to grind any type of feed the way customers want it ground. The UNIQUE attrition mill is known throughout the country as the mill that produces **MORE** and **BETTER** grinding **CHEAPER**.



FEED MIXERS

The **UNIQUE** Vertical Mixer is one of the most popular feed mixers on the market. The first cost is small — the machine is easy to install and economical to operate, and will mix all kinds of feeds at a profit for you.

We also manufacture a complete line of **UNIQUE** Horizontal Mixers—from the smallest to the largest—and recently took over the entire Line of **GARDNER** Mixers formerly manufactured by the Gedge-Grey Company, of Lockland, Ohio.



All
Types
and
Size

Let us show you the way to greater profits in handling feedstuffs. Write us for catalogs on **UNIQUE** Feed Milling Machines or get in touch with our representative.

ROBINSON MFG. CO., 42 ROBINSON BUILDING, MUNCY, PA.
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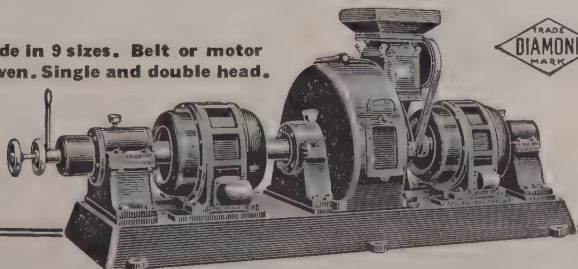
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IN NEW FORM**

The most practical form of molasses ever produced. Without special equipment you can add any desired percentage of molasses to your products. Increases the efficiency of every formula and is especially effective in poultry mashes. Mixers everywhere report excellent results and many are making fine profits, retailing this new molasses meal to their customers. Write today for full information and delivered prices.

THE WOOSTER FEED MFG. CO.
Wooster, Ohio

Made in 9 sizes. Belt or motor driven. Single and double head.



"Our DIAMOND MILL is the Last Word

in efficient, economical grinding of all farm products," says Mr. Carl Braun, General Manager of Math Braun & Co., Wahpeton, N. D. "It is an unusual Mill, and cannot be excelled as a feed saver and money maker. In a year we have had no trouble or repair expense."

Diamond Huller Co., Winona, Minn.

Automatic Feed Control Plus Automatic Belt Control

Only the Papec gives you these two features so necessary to the smooth operation of a hammer type grinder. **Automatic Feed Control** is a **PAPEC** invention insuring even feeding and full use of power without danger of overload. When you shut off your power the governor-controlled feed rolls automatically stop the flow of feed into the grinder. This gives the worm conveyor and blower a chance to clear themselves before the hammers come to a stop. When you start up again the blower will not clog. **UNI-PULL DRIVE** gives all the advantages of direct drive, plus protection for the motor against vibration and shock. Belt tension automatically adjusts itself to every change of load.

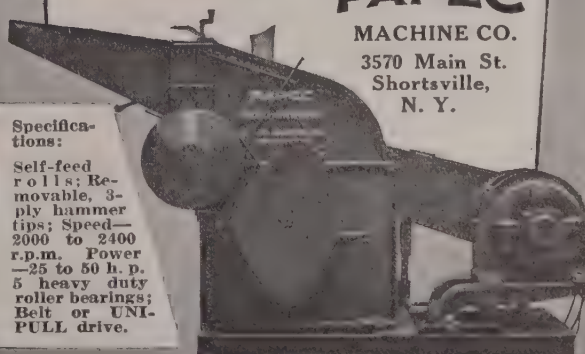
The **PAPEC** is guaranteed to grind more grain or roughage than any other grinder of the same size, under like conditions.

Write for prices and particulars

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MACHINE CO.
3570 Main St.
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N. Y.

Specifications:

Self-feed rolls; Removable, 3-ply hammer tips; Speed—2000 to 2400 r.p.m. Power—25 to 50 h. p. 5 heavy duty roller bearings; Belt or **UNI-PULL** drive.



Elevators Not Needed in India.

While it is true that India has lately purchased very considerable quantities of wheat not only from Canada but more largely from Australia, we would point out that this is a very unusual circumstance—occasioned by the failure of the Indian wheat crop in the Punjab and that ordinarily India not only produces sufficient wheat for her own requirements but is a large exporter, practically all of the shipments being made through the port of Karachi, writes Robert C. Cockburn, ass't trade commissioner, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Calcutta, India.

Several years ago a few very small elevators were erected in the Punjab, but these were largely of an experimental nature and their use did not prove completely practical.

Grains of all descriptions are handled in India on quite a different basis than in the United States and the collection and distribution centers for such commodities are so scattered that elevators are not a necessity.

STANDARD COMMISSION CO. BROKERS

Grain, Mill Feed, Mixed Feed Ingredients
EXCHANGE BUILDING MEMPHIS

FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED by EXPERTS

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CHICAGO

Why Bother With \$73 Per Year Cows?

BY THE INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION BUREAU, INC.

Successful business today depends on intelligent guidance, leading not to backward paths, but to those in the future which branch out alluringly to profits. The farmer today must "know how," and he's being assisted by the Department of Agriculture, state agricultural schools and experiment stations. Agricultural science has grown from a tiny child to a powerful man; it has taken a stand in every state in the Union, and gradually has changed the man behind the plow. He discovered that his soils were as different in character as individuals; here was one that needed lime, there one that lacked salt. He found that his dairy cows were more than mere milkers, that the result of feeding this combined with that according to formula was to increase his number of milk cans.

No longer does he think farming is a game of chance, depending on the weather, tradition, or mere luck. He has to "know how" and after studying his problem, reaches back into the science of it all, discards his old tools, takes up the new, forgets the way his great grandfather farmed, and expectantly takes up the latest agricultural bulletin with the idea of bettering his methods. It is a case of survival of the fittest, and he is determined to survive by guiding his farm business according to the latest and best developments.

He reads farm magazines, talks with his 4-H sons about the latest in stock raising and feeding, "tunes in" on the radio talks broadcasted by the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture, and co-operates with the county agent. He's keeping pace with the times.

THE FEED DEALER should be a part of the new scheme of things, and clothe himself in a new suit of scientific business, and discard the one that was good 50 years ago. His business has undergone a decided change, new feeds have been introduced, the scientific breeding and feeding of animals is an accepted fact, and dairy experts have discovered that Bossy can no longer be a good producer if she is not fed

more than pasture grass and hay. Balanced rations are her productive menu today.

The feed dealer is indispensable—the farmer must purchase his additional feeds and supplies from the dealer. But is that dealer able to advise his customers how his various feeds will benefit their cows, and does he know their individual farming problems, or the types of roughage they have on hand? Getting close to feeds and feeding problems is a comparatively simple thing which only requires interest, time, thought, and practical application to solve each farmer's problem.

BALANCED RATIONS: One important phase of modern feeding is the use of balanced rations. With the general acceptance of a well-balanced diet for every person it seems only logical that the feeding of correct rations would produce a healthier and more profitable animal. A balanced ration is a daily feed which furnishes a farm animal with the correct kinds and right amounts of the various foods. Some of this feed, of course, can be grown by the farmer himself, but the most important part of the ration, the protein, is apt to be lacking in ordinary rations. Dairy cows especially need a concentrate, for the manufacture of meat, muscle, and the protein part of milk.

Poor returns from dairy herds is directly a result of poor feed. An investigation on 159 farms, conducted by G. A. Williams of Indiana, proves that such conditions could be remedied by the feeding of more protein-rich feeds. It showed that more than half of the farmers whose feeding practices were observed fed no dairy feed with a protein content as high as fifteen percent. The average milk receipts on these farms was \$73.00 per cow. But the annual income from each member of the herd was \$152.00 per head on the farms where some high-protein feed was used. It is very evident that lack of protein limits production on many of these farms.

FEED DEALERS should advise their customers that profits from dairy cows can never be expected on an unbalanced ration which is low in protein. A concentrate such as linseed meal will supplement the proteins of other grains and aid in the reaping of profits.

Protein is a complicated mixture of 20 "amino acids," each of which has its own duty to perform. No feed has yet been found which contains all the proteins, so that it is necessary to supplement the missing ones. The minute acids are used in repairing broken down tissues, and in promoting the life and growth of cattle.

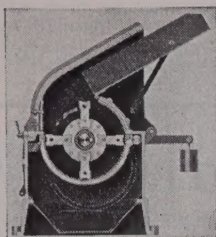
Some of the acids are manufactured by the cow herself, and some are contained in grains, but in order to get the right amount and kinds she must be fed a balanced ration with a protein concentrate like linseed meal. It is the residue left after linseed oil has been extracted from flaxseed, and besides balancing the proteins of homegrown grains it also acts as a regulator and conditioner.

This is only one phase of science as applied to feeding in the term "balanced rations" but there are hundreds of other ways in which it is being utilized by the farmer today. The New Year is profitably and auspiciously begun if the feed dealer acquaints himself with the latest, modern feeding practices, co-operates with his farmer customers, and applies science to all phases of his feed business.

Fifty employees of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics took marketing courses in the fall semester of the Dept. of Agriculture Graduate School, and no doubt will be able thereafter to patter and chatter on "orderly marketing," whatever that is, at the taxpayers expense and without any advantage accruing to producers.

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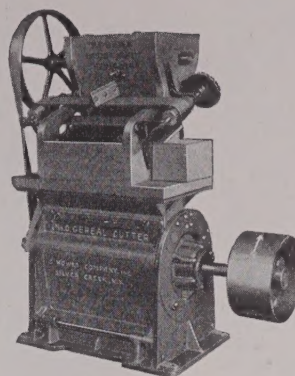
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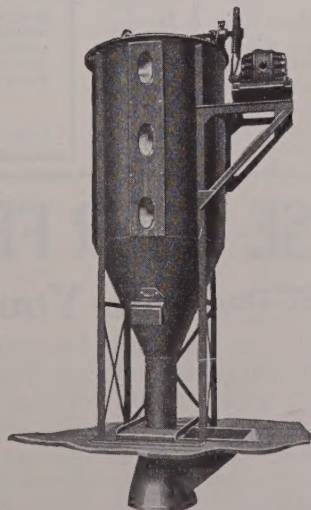
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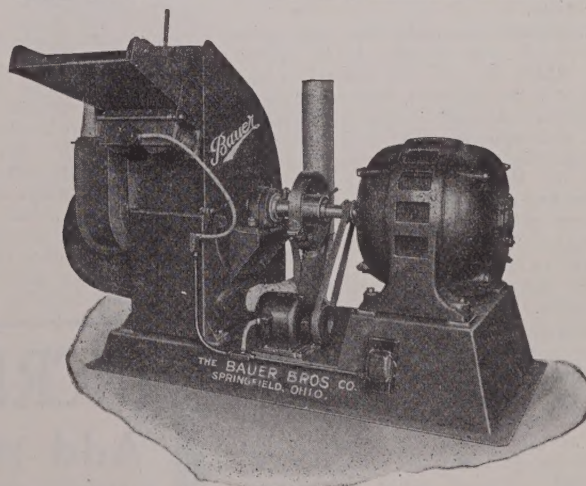
When preferred, Haines Mixers can be furnished with the top of the receiving hopper designed to rest at floor level as illustrated.



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Bulletin 20-G

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SPRINGFIELD

MANUFACTURERS

OHIO

Live Stock Needs More Than Minerals

BY J. W. LUSK.

The last few years have seen a rather remarkable change in methods of livestock feeding. In times gone by the general aim of the livestock raiser or cattle feeder was to cram as much feed into the animals as possible. Feed was feed, and there wasn't any science to it. The modern stockman, however, has learned better. He knows there is such a thing as efficiency in feeding and he has to practice it if he is going to make the best use of expensive feeds and make the most money in these days of sharp competition.

Everything considered, the general quality of livestock has been greatly improved due to the demands of the buyer for a higher grade product. Modern methods of dairying, livestock and poultry raising involving heavy production of milk, meat, eggs and wool require much greater quantities of feed—greater roughage and grass—than in the past. Federal and state authorities, and livestock specialists all agree that much of the extra feed now used is wasted unless proper mineral matter is added to balance the ration, promote quicker gains and maintain healthy development.

One has only to read the numerous bulletins published by agricultural authorities and experiment stations to see what wonderful showing mineral feeds have made in the experimental feeding yards. Unfortunately, practically all the experiments along this line have been made under the ideal conditions usually prevailing in experiment stations where the livestock have everything in the way of scientifically balanced rations, expert attention, sanitary surroundings, constant supervision, etc.

ALTOGETHER DIFFERENT out on the farm. Very few farmers have plants anything like experiment stations. They have to operate under average farm conditions. They take these experimental results trusting to duplicate them and when they do not get results that check with the experimental station, they are naturally very much disappointed. They do not realize that feeds and minerals can not be utilized by animals to the greatest advantage unless certain health conditions are maintained at the same time.

Before an animal can make the best gains with any kind of feed it must be in proper condition to utilize it. If the animal is unhealthy, if it is worm infested, sick from digestive or respiratory troubles or out of condition in any way, it is apparent that it is useless to try to get anything like profitable gains in weight from it. We may say with real truth that the chief job of livestock is to increase in weight. Every practical farmer knows that a sick animal cannot do good work either at putting on weight or at anything else. Before an animal can do this job efficiently, it must be in first class health.

TAKE HOGS FOR EXAMPLE. Unless they are kept worm free, their digestive systems furnished with internal antiseptics and corrective drugs to help destroy parasites and disease germs found and picked up on every side on the average farm, they simply cannot make efficient use of feeds and minerals. What is true of hogs is true of cattle, sheep, goats, poultry and other livestock.

Practical livestock raisers have proved beyond question that the health of their animals is one of the most important factors in their ability to put on gains rapidly and economically. It is not only necessary to furnish feeds and minerals for building heavy flesh and strong bones, but tonics and conditioners must be provided to maintain general health. These tonics and conditioners tone up the entire animal system, aid digestion, help prevent diseases and keep the animals vigorous and healthy.

A PROPERLY BALANCED RATION is necessary. It should contain the proper proportions of fats, proteins and carbohydrates with an ample supply of all the different vitamins so necessary to good growth. Minerals,

especially calcium, phosphorus, sodium, chlorine and iodine are also needed. When these rations are further strengthened by standard conditioner ingredients as recommended and used by veterinarians and proved efficient by generations of feeders, then we get the ideal feed combinations.

Such products give the animals everything they need in the way of tonics or medicines and insure that the animals are kept in condition most nearly resembling experiment station conditions, which have been shown by tests to be conducive to the greatest gains and the greatest profits.

Cane Molasses Best?

Cane molasses has been shown by recent experiments in nutrition to be decidedly superior to beet molasses in several nutritive factors as a feed for livestock, according to W. E. Krauss, associate in the department of dairy industry at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

In a current press release, it says:

"It is a common practice to feed either cane or beet molasses to dairy cows, the choice being based upon the cost and nearness of the supply. While the two molasses contain practically the same amount of food value in terms of energy, they differ considerably in nutritive effect.

"Beet molasses when fed in too large quantity has a purgative effect due to its high content of alkaline salts. Cane molasses, on the other hand, has a mild laxative effect and therefore can be fed in larger quantities. It is believed to promote health and to serve as a tonic for animals out of condition. If beet molasses constitute only a small portion of the ration, its deficiencies may be overcome by the other ingredients.

"The Iowa Experiment Station found cane molasses to be the much better source of the vitamin-B complex. While 7.5 per cent of cane molasses in the diet allowed normal growth in rats, 25 per cent of beet molasses failed. Cane molasses also proved much richer in vitamin-E, the factor concerned in reproduction. Beet molasses is the richer in calcium.

"In experiments at the Ohio Station, Dr. Krauss has found that cane molasses is a potent anti-anemic substance. Rats fed an exclusive milk diet to which two-fifths gram of cane molasses was added maintained the hemoglobin content of their blood at normal, while those receiving the same amount of beet molasses soon developed severe nutritional anemia. Rats suffering from this deficiency were cured when fed this small amount of cane molasses, but received no benefit from beet molasses. Analyses showed cane molasses to be much richer than beet molasses in copper and iron, two substances known to be essential for hemoglobin formation."

With or Without Oil.

The New York State Dep't of Farms and Markets has ruled that feed mixers in that state may license their mashers with cod liver oil and when the oil is omitted, in warm weather, an amendment may be filed without cost. Different tags will have to be used, but separate licenses will no longer be necessary.

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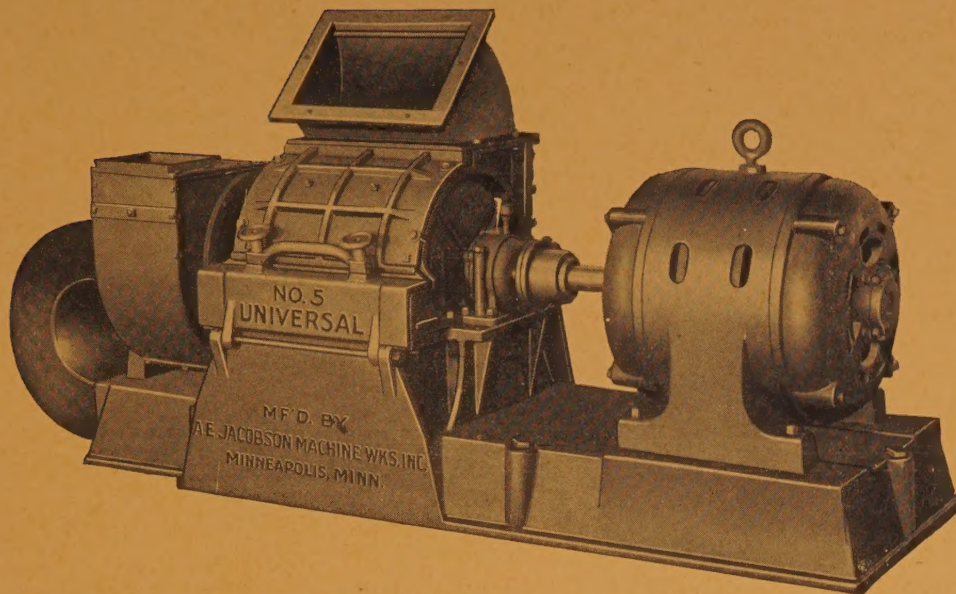
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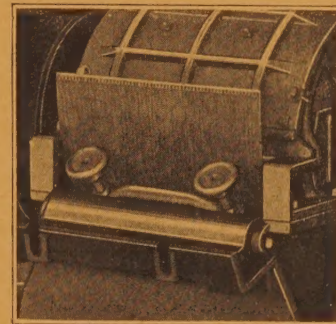


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writes William Allred,
Superintendent of Amber Milling Co.

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Amber Milling Co.
William Allred, Supt.



Screen partially withdrawn

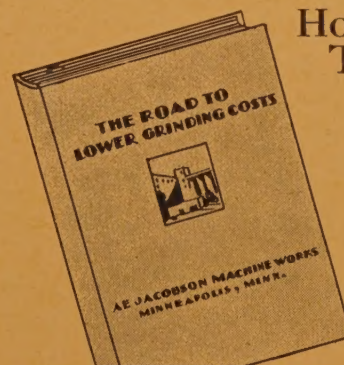
The claims made by the Jacobson Machine Works, Inc., for their Grinders are all based on the most conservative facts and on the actual figures shown by machines in action. That these figures proven by performance are being broken is shown by the above letter and other similar letters of satisfaction written us by users of Jacobson Grinders.

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SCREENS may be changed in a half minute in the Universal. The illustration at the left shows the screen being drawn out. The upper structure of the grinder is not lifted or tilted back as is necessary in many competitive machines.



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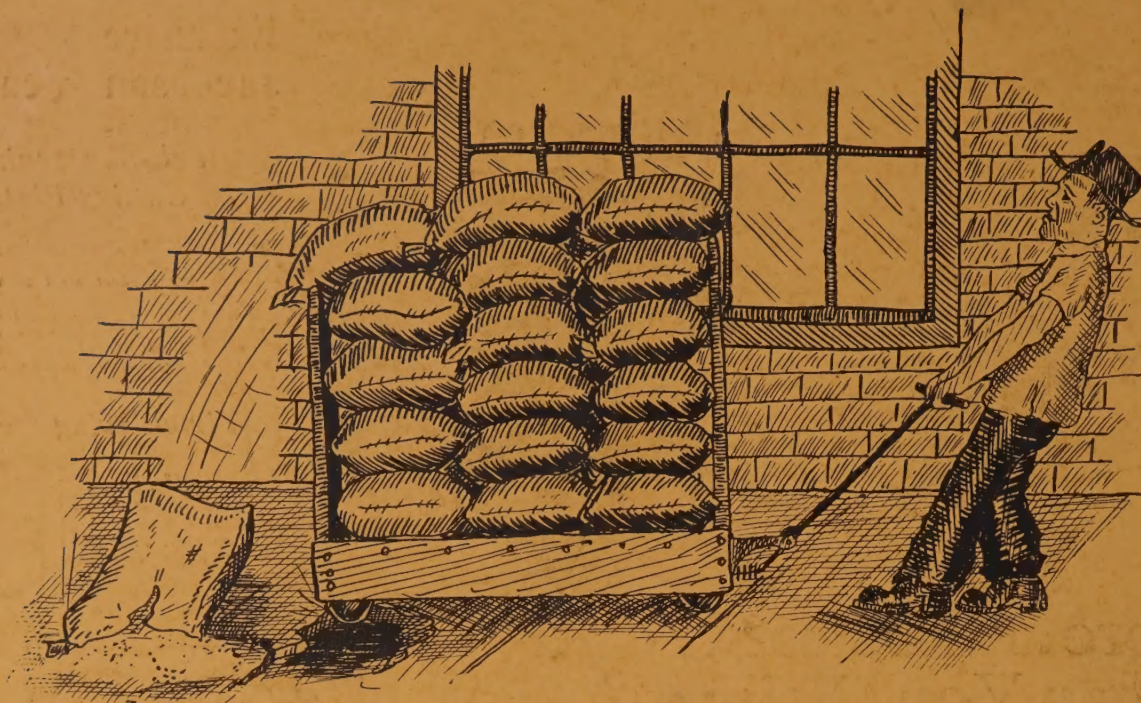
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THE LIFT TRUCK HITS A CRACK IN THE CEMENT--

and the bag on the top of the pile slides off.

It hits the ground with a *thump*! What happens then—does it stand up under the fall, or does it split and scatter the contents all over the floor?

It all depends on the bag. Bags are different. Some would burst under the impact of a drop half this high. Some would stand a number of shocks like this. It all depends on the bag—which means that it all depends on you—the kind of bags that you buy.

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